# ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURI

Vol. XVIII. { A. STEVENS, EDITOR. | FRANKLIN RAND, Agent.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and I remaind the second beautiful as

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1847.

For the Herald and Journal.

ts.

R-TIGHT

EDENBERG, of

ad more beautiful the fullest confi-little or no pipe conomy, comfort, the market. tructed, will com-

while a moment's the admiration of economical parlor

NES & SON.

ER WARE-

rtment of FURNI-OKING GLASSES,

THERS selling very

s, for burning either s, has become com-

pearance neat and

with ease, acing the numerous

ller varieties of coul

is also small. The ring the Furnace at

arieties of Cooking,

l retail, for sale at

ROUTY & CO.

ole,

ston.

EAD,

.. BOSTON.

TLERY.

(3 doors from

ORGE ALLEN,

LLIAM NOBLE.

SHERS AND

atly on hand, and for rement of Law, Theo-neous Books. Also a Letter, Cap, Pot, Bill, London Board; Draw-and Embossed Visiting Paints: Camel's Hair

Paints; Camel's Hair d Penholders, of every tands and Ink States; tun Books; Portfolios, Oct. 22.

RUDEN,

THER WARE-

stairs, between Transver may be found a good as-t extremely low prices, Tables, Sofas, Wash-dsteads, Cradles, Sinks, g. Beds, Mattresses, &c. before purchasing else-tube lowest rates; and to the business, to merit

ery of the goods, the re-

at short notice. Reds

SHING STORE

NUFACTORY,

CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS, &C.

AND RESTORA.

PIRAL STRAW

Consists principally in the ves can be adjusted. Any and without taking off the kind become narrow by set acrees, so as to come in without the necessity of to the same width. The sed are of vast importance, apport the knives, and pre-utting cornstalks or other

se sold as low in price as

RCH MUSIC, adapted

ons; by B. F. Baker, teach-munar Schools, and I. P. t Essex Street Church.—

some peculiar claims to fi tandard old times, there at later composers, adapted to f Christians. There are an or almost every variety of re

"The Choral," a book

Woodbury, as a most value of this country, both from the music and from the happel choirs and congregations.

DERS & CO., Publishers.

tairs, (over Skinner &

wholesale and retail dealer is EETS, SATINS, SILKS, VELSEY GOODS, and ZEPRIN SEETS always on hand-tering and cleansing Bonnets.

REET, CORNER OF AVON

a careful, skilful and thorou

ROOMS,

RAL.

and repaired. 400

an.

STREET. business at their TO MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS.

BY P. A. CRAFTS. Wolfor MAD

From the hills of the snowy North I come, your sunny skies to seek,
And woo the balmy air a while, to fan my pale, thin cheek;

I tore me from the trembling arms, that cherished my infancy,

O Father, guard them evermore, as they have watched for me.

I have left the graves where my kindred sleep, and above their Where the tear, in bitterness, I shed, sighs the leafless weep-

ing willow: No flowers are blooming over them, but deep the snow lies And the hirds that sung their requiem have fied to a clime

I left the true, the trusting heart, but bear that image still,

And in the soul's communion find my bosom daily thrill; Lis and in leagues to sever those, who know this bliss begun, Since 'tis not presence sensible that makes their spirits one. I late a little chernb, the dew was on his brow,

We had given him back to God, with many a tear and vow, And angels smiling saw us hend before the altar there, And swiftly on their glittering wings they bore to beaven ou

I come, and ye have welcomed me, a stranger in your land, Ye've blessed a stricken wanderer with your open heart and And may you find a home above, when death's brief work is And meet, within those mansions fair, each loved and wept for

Alexandria, D. C., Jan. 9.

For the Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM PROF. DEMPSTER.

The Thantes-Hampton Court-Its Attractions-Its History -- Cardinal Wolsey-His Splendor-His Fall.

During our sojourn at London, we frequently passed, from that city, up and down the beautiful Thames. Our first excursion on that river made the second and third increasingly desirable .--The beauty of the scenery amidst which it flows, and the thrilling associations which the relics of the past awaken, make one love to linger along is shores; while on the bosom of this stream, at a certain point, the eye feasts on one scene the most Eden-like of earth's regions. While you are delighted with every view, as the river sweeps away amidst scattered villages, green fields, and overhanging trees, you are charmed with that terrestrial paradise, as you are borne forwards in silent grandeur towards its stately groves. That spot of absorbing interest is Hampton Court. But though the Thames washes its very verge, there are other points from which a ened the divine smile. general view still more imposing may be taken. While the hills of Richmond, of Esher, and of St. George, furnish such a view, they are also among the ornaments of the palace. As that is seen from these distant heights, towering amidst an ocean of foliage, these heights themselves are seen from that, swelling away in the distance, raising their wood-crowned summits to heaven. he garden of this Court has been resorted to by

increase it is week. Indeed, an adequate idea is teamned be obtained but by an occular view, by threating its winding walks, and leisurely surtree avenues. The Court itself, as you posited armory sufficient to equip a thousand warriors. In another are pendant the finest paintings of modern ages. Among other choice pieces, are the Cartoons of the immortal Raphael. Others are adorned with the richest variety of the brightest creations of genius. But without delaving to draw a picture of this incomparable palace, or to delineate its blushing gardens or its enchanting grounds, we hasten to advert to its historical associations.

To propitiate Henry VIII., Wolsey presented his palace to that fierce and fitful monarch.-Here that royal pope of England, that murderer of his successive wives, held his court. This became the birthplace of Edward sixth. Here bloody Mary, with Philip of Spain, passed a porion of her cruel reign. Here were formed her ack purposes of lighting up the fires of Smithfield. After this frightful storm had spent its tury, and the bloody magician that raised it had exchanged this palace for a persecutor's grave. Elizabeth here kept, at times, her brilliant court, formed of the mightiest minds in the realm-a galaxy of mental splendor! Here were passed he brightest and gloomiest days of Charles the First, whose darkened sun set in blood. When Cromwell had vanquished the royalists, and crumbled to dust a thousand monuments of the church's ancient power, he retired for repose to this palace. Charles the Second, with his licentious court, turned it into a brothel, by deeds too foul to blot the page of history. All his royal successors made this palace their favorite resort, up to George the Second.

But nothing in the shape of kings, or queens, or couriers, that have ever shed their lustre or dropped their tears on this royal abode, thrills the visitor like the story of its founder, Cardinal Wolsey. Among all the prelates of the church, he stands alone on the historian's page. His ascent to the zenith was with the comet's swiftness: dropped from the height like a falling star .-His gorgeous palace was in harmony with his unique character. He was the author and centre of all its magnificence. If his rise was sudden, and his progress matchless, his descent was abrupt and his fall ruinous. For a quarter of a century he never ceased to be loaded with offices and honors from the pope and sovereign, and with rich presents from foreign princes. That whole twenty-five years, from 1504 to 1529, glowed with the splendors of his expanding for-

All Europe saw Henry the Eighth and Leo the Tenth vying with each other in the honors they lavished on the Cardinal. There was not a crowned head on a throne in Europe whose revenues equalled those of Wolsey. His prelatical power was that of a pope in England. His minsterial influence, rather than the power of Henry, governed the realm. Flattered and courted and feared by some of Henry's court, Wolsey passed onward, with long and rapid strides, to-wards an eminence loftier than any prince or prelate before him had reached. There was not in enduring monument in the kingdom on which did not seek to inscribe his name. Many of st edifices which that age produced still surs the fruit of his energy and ambition. his single grasp were the destinies of rch and state, he aimed at converting into an abiding monument of his own At his palace, a thousand servants were

and on his journies, the highways ged and irradiated by his retinue .-

His offices, honors, and sources of revenue had measured his prosperous listory. Indeed, he seemed to have gathered in himself all the prerogatives and splendors of other prelates, and given to the aggregate blaze ten-fold intensity and expansion. While thus swimming in wealth and soring in fame, while awakening the wonder of all Europe by his fearless provess, from this soring in fame, while awakening the wonder of all Europe by his fearless provess, from this very acme of all that wealth and fame could give, Wolsey was precipitated by the frown of his monarch. They have proved and resign for ever your tempose of the purchase of

that no rising sun was to follow the night which had so suddenly shaded him. Never were human fortunes more perfect in their contrast, more striking in their light and shade, more distant in their height and depth. His career, like a summer day, seemed to himself and others too bright and gay to end. But, as in a moment, a cloud overcast the heavens, a tempest burst from its angry bosom, and the free, flashing through the sorry there was magnificence in the success of his angry bosom, and the free was magnificence over the community.

THE EMPEROR AND CHRYSOSTOM.

Is done in a short space, provided we set about it proportion in the terror of his properly and give out only for that country, but she also re gards it as her duty and her privilege to support, but she also re gards it as her duty and her privilege to support which, the head and the properly and give out minds wholly to it. Let any one devote himself to any art or science, ever so strenuously, and he will still have leisure to make considerate of the drough its neck. Another place was fitted for own clergy, have been ejected from their livings for righteousness and truth's sake. Scotland may then be depended on to do her full proportion in the grate, and the freed of properly, and give out minds wholly to it. Let any one devote himself to any art or science, ever so strenuously, and he will still have leisure to work and truth's sake. Scotland may then be deep need to not do her full proportion in the grate, and the freed of properly, and give out and the freed than the found in the case of the gards it as her duty and her privilege to support to the gards it as her duty and her privilege to support to the gards it as her duty and her privilege to support to the gards it as her duty and her privilege to support the support to any one devote himself to any art or science, ever so strenuously, and he will still species on the full have leisure to own clergy, have been ejected from their livings for right evers on the full have leisure to own clergy, hav the blaze of his glory opened the depths of his me, and which no malice or intrigue can destroy. The Lord help us to use this weapon to the de-

The remarkable destiny of this arch-prelate, struction of intemperance and the complete triin his successive glory and gloom, will be more umph of temperance and righteousness. glaringly and permanently before the eye of pos- Jan. 8. terity than if others had come after him. But as his glory and the Roman religion in England expired almost contemporaneously, his singular history will occupy more of the field of vision than

The stirring impress occasioned by gazing on this towering spirit, as it rose, and on the lightning like speed with which it fell, cannot soon be effaced. I felt how fugitive, how unsubstantial, to visit a young man in the last moments of life. ness that he did his king, the frown of the mon-arch, which withered him to ashes, would have passed over him like a cloud over the mountain;

Yours, as ever, JOHN DEMPSTER.

For the Herald and Journal.

LETTER FROM VERMONT.

Temperance in Vermont-The Crisis -Lyndon, Mr. Editor,-The cause of temperance in Ver-

veying its rich variety, and its boundless bloom. mont has many firm and laborious friends, as On the outskirts of this lovely spot, wave the well as some vigilant and bitter enemies. Loud Bible. Why add to my sufferings with such and often have these enemies reiterated the dethings? I tell you I am an infidel, and all I ask wander through its spacious rooms, appears like claration that the cause was going down, and is, to be left alone. a group of palaces. In one apartment are de- would soon dwindle into insignificance, Some Do you know you are dving, my young well disposed persons have been duped by these friend? ing these obstacles, the cause is advancing in man away; it is useless to talk with me. many counties, and we trust will soon be triumphant throughout the State.

cences to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage thing to meet God unprepared. shall be granted to our enemies. Our laws regulating the sale of liquors are a State affair; that his side, and prayed for God's Spirit to bring the quished in death or crowned with the laurels of seemed to be willing to listen. victory. What! a genuine disciple of tempe- Suppose, said I, we were on board a ship to found in this region. I know a few professed What would you think of me. friends of the cause have deserted our ranks and Think of you! said he, I would think you were joined our enemies; but the genuine friends, a selfish wretch.

movements. that after so many sacrifices of time and interest, port. so many prayers and lamentations, and hopes and fears, the enemy is routed from one of his his whole soul was centered in the gaze of agostrongest holds, over which the banners of tri- ny. It is too late, he said, too late; there is no umph are now waving in meek and graceful mercy, no hope for me; I am lost, for ever lost. majesty. Establishment after establishment, Before the sun set, his soul was in eternity; which sent out its messengers of destruction, has gone to the audit. At twelve years of age, he given up its death-dealing business, and now the left the Sabbath School, commenced his apprenlast of the degenerate race has yielded, not a ticeship, associated with infidelity, and drank the prisoner of war, we trust, but a convert to the poison. At twenty, summoned to the bar of

The standard of temperance was raised amid the liness and God. tumult of riot and the clang of opposition. Its defenders were few, its enemies many. Alternate victories and defeats marked the progress of the cause for many years, and when the last hope of success seemed about to expire, its friends would assemble in their temples of wor-

man, after being for twenty years a pyramid of ise, and though clouds and tempests may hover strength, bathing its summit in perpetual brightness, fell in ruins as if scattered by a bolt from of mercy scatter every cloud and protect the Pure emblem of peace from every danger.—
That so long and splendid a day dream, with What though ten thousand foes, ferocious and all its rainbow beauties, should vanish for ever powerful, attack your principles and retard your at one stern look of royalty, seemed at first not work of mercy, you have a weapon potent, una reality but a fiction. But the Cardinal found failing, and without price, that will disperse your that no rising sun was to follow the night which enemies and lead you to certain conquest. So

ambition, there was gloom in the terror of his Prayer, perhaps, has been too much neglected fall. Aware that his story must ever stand a in carrying forward the temperance reformation. brilliant point in his country's annals, he knew We place too much dependence on human effort that if his rise would awaken the wonder of pos- and too little on the divine blessing. And when our terity, his fall would secure its commiseration - cause sickens and opposition thickens and defies that the flume of resentment which his haughti- our strength, we surrender to the tyrant, believness and crimes might kindle, would be quenched ing further efforts to be useless. But this is not by his sorrow, humility and candor. Indeed, the in accordance with my experience. When all concluding paragraphs of his history more than human means are unavailing, there is one other intimate that the same blow which extinguished weapon, precious and powerful, that never fails

From the Boston Watchman. THE INFIDEL ON HIS DEATH-BED.

The writer of this was called, about mid-day, how dream like, was the pomp of earth. With He was a professed infidel, and refused any spirwhat frightful speed does the possession or the possessor hasten to be gone. I felt, that in the wild, wasting crash of this mighty man, might young man was dying; near the bed sat his widbe seen the value of the divine favor. Had the owed mother and sisters. He was struggling to Cardinal served his God with half the strenuous. hide his tears, and appear calm and collected in as darkness would only by contrast have bright as his eye for a moment rested on me-it was only a moment, however, for he as quickly turned away with his face towards the wall-seeming determined to prevent my conversing with him. vine!" I took his hand, he withdrew it; I asked him to look at me and talk about his latter end; he groaned and hid himself beneath the bed clothes. Again I held his hand, and by gentle force turned him towards me. His countenance was intelligent, and his features good; his appearance in-

dicated 21 years of age.

Shall I pray with you, my dear friend?

No, no, said he; I don't believe in prayer.

Shall I read a portion of God's holy word? No; O don't worry me; I don't believe in the

windy assertions, and have withheld their influ- Yes, I know it well enough; I shall never see ence from this grand and patriotic enterprise, to that sun rise or set again; I wish it was over; I avoid, in their opinion, embarking in an untried wish I was dead; I wish you would leave me; I and hazardous experiment. But notwithstand- did not send for you. Mother, mother, send this

O! my boy, cried the almost heart-broken mother, do listen to the word of truth. You will In a few months, the people will be call- soon be beyond its reach; you are fast hastening ed upon to decide the question whether li- to the judgment. O, my child, it is a fearful

is, the whole State decides the question, instead of wanderer back. He rolled and tossed in his bed, towns and counties, as in former years. And and constantly interrupted me during prayer; I the leaders of the two parties are training their then read from the Bible such verses as I thought respective bands for a vigorous and final onset, would lead his mind to right reflection. He hid and God grant a glorious victory to the sons of his face, placed his fingers in his ears, and begtemperance. Should the friends of truth and so- ged me to desist, and grouned so audibly as to briety be defeated, they will rally their forces for alarm those in the room. After several ineffecanother mere determinate crusade against the dead- tual attempts to get him into conversation, I rose ly foe, when the next election shall call them to to leave the room. As I passed towards the duty. And if defeat follow defeat, they will still door, I grasped his hand and said, "Farewell, my buckle on the armor and face the enemy, till van- friend." He raised his eyes towards me, and

rance giving up the contest because of a few gether, and in some violent storm the ship was wounds and a formidable host of exulting perse- wrecked; I had secured a plank, and as I clung cutors? No, no, such an instance can be rarely to it for safety, I refused to let you take hold.

such as have taken the Bible for their guide, will We have been wrecked; here (pointing to the not give up their temperance till they abandon Bible) is the plank on which I rest; the billows their religion. With them, temperance and reli- of death are riding over you; and will you lay gion are identical sentiments. They have one hold before it is for ever too late? Before you common origin, and to be permanent and suc- is the cheerless ocean of eternity; the voice of cessful, must commingle together in all their mercy may yet be heard. Turn you, for why will ye die? Your infidelity is no security for In the town of Lyndon, the friends have lately such a storm. Think of your Savior. O, look achieved a most signal victory. Thank God, to him as your only staff, your only sure sup-

He kept my hand; the tear started in his eye;

principles of true religious liberty.

I have been acquainted with this village for of the valley of the shadow of death. Young twelve years, and speak not without authority .- man, think of this sad story; flee from sin to ho-

THE OLD WALIAN INQUISITION. The Inquisition in the city of Venice, aided by ship, and petition the King of heaven to help them official informers and secret tribunals, became suched by kings and nobles abroad, though hated in their extremity, and give them access to the one of the most cruel engines of tyranny ever hearts of the people. Again and again, in the prayer meeting and the conference room, would prayers, deep and fervent, be offered for the success of this holy institution. Exhortation after exhortation was given, beseeching the brethren heard of no more. Every thing was conducted to maintain their integrity and go forward in work of love, with the Bible for their guide, and Jesus for their commander. Though few or the secret hand that stabbed him. Near the in number, comparatively, yet a resolute and consecrated band were these soldiers of temperance. And to the efficacy of their prayers covered bridge, called the Bridge of Sighs. This and exhortations may be attributed, in part, their bridge has, or had, (for it is now closed up,) two late most glorious achievements. And now hear, all ye desponding children of temperance, who

trembling victims were led to torture and to death. We visited these gloomy prisons; they were dark as night, and consisted each of one arch of heavy masonry, with a single hole for the purpose of respiration, &c. They had been generally lined with wood, but Napoleon had permitted the citizens to enter and tear out all that was recombled in short, in all the doctrines of Calvinism. grated window, where the victims used to be strangled. They were seated upon a block within, and a rope fastened at one end, passed through the grate and round the neck, and out again to a machine, by the turning of which, the head and the ree Church embodies most or the piety, the rate and the learning of Scotland. She holds it to be her duty to sustain the interests of sound learning and evangelical piety in Scotland, and she claims the privilege of doing this, not only for that country, but she also relittle niches in the wall where the executioner placed his lamp while he performed his bloody

For the Herald and Journal.

I AM THE TRUE VINE.

vine," seems to refer to some symbolic vine, with gain? Is not the whole world his country?-

ed it visible from the declivity of Olivet, where of any kind. He fears but sin. Christ was instructing his disciples, how signifirested upon the golden semblance of a vine glistening above the gateway of the inner temple, how beautiful his declaration, "I am the true J. T. P.

HOME.

BY MISS ROSCOR.

The busy world, With all the tumult and the stir of life, And some on commerce and ambition bent, And all on happiness; while each one loves One little spot, in which his heart unfolds And calls it home ! If there is sorrow there, It runs through many bosoms; and a smile Lights up in eyes around a kindred smile; And if disease intrudes, the sufferer finds

# I DON'T WANT YOU TO GO TO HELL

A FATHER'S STORY.

The first serious impressions on my mind, were occasioned by reproof of my little son, about seven years of age, for profanity. I sent him to the Sabbath school, not because it was a source of instruction to him. When he returned, I questioned him, and answered his questions, as I did not attend public worship. In the course of the wickedness would go to hell, and among other vices that subjected persons to punishment, I would need to be a subjected persons to punishment, I would need to be a subjected persons to punishment, I would need to be a subject to be a subj conversation I said that such as were guilty of mentioned profanity. About an hour afterwards, of language may enable him to string them to-

"Father," said he, " did you say that folks that swore went to hell?"

This troubled me much, and I resolved that he should never hear me swear again. I, however, same care and assiduity that a sensible lawyer had not thought of renouncing the practice, except in his presence, and so closely did I guard my tongue, that it was nearly two months before he heard me use any profine language. I then broke out as usual, and uttered some profane expressions. I saw him, but it was too late. He said nothing, but his mind seemed to labor. This was a little past twelve o'clock. Early in the evening, I asked him if it was not time to go to bed. He, however, did not go. At length I told said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated by the general him to come to me and be undressed. He came and bade him tell me.

"Father," said he, "you said that folks that swore went to hell, and I don't want you to go

Judge then of my feelings. It was enough to make the stones cry out. Still I was that hardened wretch, (although at the time I was obliged to retire and give vent to my feelings,) that I tried to drive every thing like conviction far from me, and while the Spirit of God was striving with me, I actually called in the aid of spirituous liquors to calm my troubled mind. But I now have some reason to hope that God, according to the riches of his grace, has had mercy on my the difference in these isms, as follows: soul. My constant prayer is, that I may be faith-

is, however, more homogeneity of character in Scotland than here. There are fewer, much fewer, religious denominations. The Scotch are

moveable in these horrid cells. Here was a The Free Church embodies most of the piety, the

The emperor of Constantinople was mortally incensed against St. John Chrysostom. One day, inflamed with anger, he exclaimed, in pres-ence of his court, "Would that I could revenge myself of that priest." Four or five of his courtiers, assembled around him, ventured their opinion as to the manner in which his vengeance might be most effectually gratified. The first This beautiful saying of our Savior is thought, said, exile him; the second, confiscate all that he by commentators, to have been suggested by the possesses; the third, throw him in prison, and vineyard scenery which environed Jerusalem, load him with chains; the fourth, are you not alland through which the great Teacher led his dis-powerful-is not his life at your command?ciples to the side of Olivet. This suggestion is Give instant orders for his death. A fifth posat once natural and beautiful, and it were wrong sessed more penetration than the others, and not to disturb it, except by another equally so. fearing his master's displeasure, boldly said, you The emphatic declaration, "I am the true are all mistaken; if you exile him, what do you which the disciples were familiar. Such a vine Confiscate his possessions, you but deprive the formed the most magnificent ornament of the poor of them, not himself. Throw him in prison, temple. It was of pure gold, and wrought above he will bless his chains, and esteem it a privilege the inner gateway. According to Josephus, its to suffer:—" Blessed are they that suffer perseclusters were as large as a man, and the whole cution, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." If vine in magnificent proportion. The Rabbins you condemn him to death, you unclose the gates add, that it grew from year to year; a thing of heaven to him. Prince, would you know the that will not surprise us, when we learn that the only means of revenge? Force him to commit golden offerings of the people were wrought into grapes and leaves to increase it.

If this were so, (and we may not doubt it,) and nisi peccatum." No; he fears neither exile, nor if the magnificent proportions of this vine render- the loss of property; neither chains nor torture

## A SHORT DIALOGUE ON TRIALS.

A. My present situation is very uncomfortable. I am subjected to daily privations and an-

novances. B. True, your situation has its trials, but did you never consider these trials may be the hedge by which God fences in your other comforts?

have trials to keep you from setting your heart on this world, sends trouble on you in the present form, to spare himself and you the necessity of trying you in more severe forms. Do you not hink it highly probable, for example, that God disciplines some of his children by poverty and perplexity, that he may thus save them from heavier blows, such as wasting sickness, and re-

peated bitter bereavements? A. (with tears.) I will endeavor, by the help of God, never to complain again .- Ohio Obs.

# EDITING A PAPER.

Hear what the National Intelligencer, published by Messrs. Gales & Seaton, at Washington city, one of the most valuable and ably conducted papers in this country, says about editing a newspaper: - Many people estimate the ability of a news

paper, and the industry and talents of its editor by the editorial matter it contains. It is compar atively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour gether like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who displays his 'leaded matter' ever so largely, to that im-"Father," he replied, "I have heard you posed on the judicious, well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper, with the bestows upon a suit, a humane physician upon a heard me use any profane language. I then is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor better shown by his selections, than any thing else, and that, we all know, is half the battle. But, as we have labors understood and appreciated, by the geneand soon began to weep. I asked him the reason, its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims-its manliness-its dignity-its propriety To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added, the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time or room to write at all.

#### HIGH CHURCHMAN AND PUSEYITE. A writer in the Episcopal Recorder, defines

What then is the real difference between old fashioned High Churchmanship and Puseyism? Is it essential, or merely circumstantial? The latter, as I believe. It is the difference between the DR. BEECHER'S VIEWS OF SCOTLAND, seed and the full blown flower. It is that between a bird and its egg. The seed looks, indeed, very He first went to Scotland. But on visiting little like the flower; but put it in the ground, and Glasgow and Edinburgh, he felt himself at home. you will soon produce a transformation of the one The habits, manners, language, and countenances into the other. An egg bears but small resem-of the people, were all Yankee. If he had gone blance to a bird; but place it in favorable circumo sleep in Boston, and was waked up in Edin- stances, and when the period of incubation shall burgh, he should not have known, from the appearance of things around him, that he was out of New England. Scotland is more like New talons, feathers and all. This is plain language, England than any nation under heaven.—

Churches, schools, colleges, a high standard and who was not ten years ago an old fashioned one of morsls, all like New England. There High Churchman? Where is the Puseyite pub

TERMS, 52.00 IN ADVANCE. NO. 3.

#### THE ACQUISITION OF DILIGENCE. It is wonderful, says Mr. Hazlitt, how much

done in a short space, provided we set about it more classical and polished than any of his pictures. Let a man do all he can in any one branch of study, he must either exhaust himself and doze over it, or vary his pursuit, or else lie idle. All our real labor lies in a nut-shell. The mind makes, at some period or other, one Herculean effort, and the rest is mechanical. We have to climb a steep and narrow precipice at first, but after that the way is broad and easy, where we drive several accomplishments abreast Men should have one principal pursuit, which may be both agreeably and advantageously diversified with lighter ones.

## THE NOBLE COLORED SAILOR.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New

York Mirror, relates the following:
"Yesterday I went down to the Navy Yard to see the wreck of the United States brig Washingion. The raving of the wind and waves had ndeed despoiled her of her fair proportions .-There is a little incident connected with the melancholy event, which will be found of deepest inerest. The whole crew, save four, (three of whom were the only ones on board who could not swim!) were swept violently into the sea, but, with the exception of Lieut. Bache, and ten others, soon regained the vessel. Last among those who drew themselves dripping and almost exhausted out of the element, was a colored man from Annapolis, Maryland. As soon as he touched the deck, he inquired,

" Where is Mr. Bache?" "I don't know," said the man addressed. "Have any of you seen Mr. Bache?" persist-

ed the earnest inquirer.
"Yes," said two or three, "there he floats,

half a mile below."
"Then I will try and save him," rejoined the A. Explain your meaning.

B. It may be that God, knowing that you must

noble hearted fellow, plunging again into the bring by wave, from which he was doomed, alas! never

# THE AMERICAN MOCKING BIRD.

This imitative, but inimitable songster, is justly regarded as the greatest of feathered vocalists He is a pet and a sort of pride of our land. We have recently (says the Richmond Times) been in a section of Virginia where they abound, where the traveller on a fair day is seldom out of hearing of their blithy tones, and where their subdued notes are often heard during the whole night, as they sit in the shrubbery of the garden. The New York Express, in an article on birds, gives the following graphic sketch of this merry and delightful songster.

"But the glory of all singing birds, the farfamed nightingales of all lands included, is the mocking bird of our country. No other can compare with it in variety. It sings its own songs, and it sings, with the most exquisite and never-ending variations, the songs of all other birds besides. What cannot he do? He is not too humble or distrustful of his abilities, wee creature that he is, to refrain from imitating the scream of the eagle as he sits poised upon some lofty ciag, nor too proud to assume, when it pleases his fitful fancy, the chirp of the hedgesparrow. He goes farther, and calls the sports-man's setter from his game, the huntsman's hound from his scent, by his mischievous whis-tle. Hear him hoot at the owl, crow ironically over chanticleer, call away the callow from beneath their mother's wings by his stimulated cluck, or frighten the whole family of them by the most portentous screaming of the hawk; and then, as if laughing at all this fun,-as your best jokers-listen, as he soars amidst the umbrage of yonder elm, and burst forth into a peal of merry music which makes all who hear it laugh for company. The mocking bird for

#### CAVERN OF THE EARLY CHRISTIANS. A cavern, remarkable in an archæological

point of view, has just been discovered at about eight leagues from Guelma, in Algeria, on the side of the Malia mountains. It is hollowed out of an immense calcarous rock, a circular entrance of seven or eight yards in diameter, about four hundred yards in depth, and runs from one hundred to one thousand two hundred yards in length, taking an inclined direction, and requires thirty-five minutes to reach its extremity. A thousand stalactites, of various forms, adorn its inside, and the ground is encumbered with a prodigious quantity of enormous blocks fallen from the vault. But what gives it its greatest interest, is the number of Latin inscriptions at the entrance. They are, for the most part, illegible, but the name of Donatus is to be deciphered in more places than one. It belongs to the earlier times of Christianity, as the names of unknown martyrs appear, and there is no doubt the cavern was the refuge of the then persecuted Christians. The Arabs have many famous legends on the subject, and dread entering it, lest they should be seized and detained by an evil genius or spirit.— And yet it was an Arab, the chief Deradji Ren Kerrad, who led some Frenchmen into this cave, the silence of which had not before been disturbed for ages. on Streven, President.

It is common for those who walk in false ways themselves to rejoice in the false steps they some-

He who can do good by speaking, neglects his

R M S D AND JOURNAL. thren who undertake the risk and

OCKING,

BOSTON.

DENTIST,

do it solely for the benefit of our s. The profits that accrue, after see of publishing, are paid to the lampshire, Providence and Vel

ners in the New England, Pros re and Vermont Conferences, a syment may be made. signed for publication, should laten, post paid. ald be addressed to the Agust ess containing \$10.00 or five a

nts of revivals, and other in companied with the sames of

ne of the Post Office to which a manner that there eas

#### "GEORGE ON UNIVERSALISM."

Mr. Editor,—I have recently read, with some care, the above mentioned book, and take a pleasure in commending it to the attention of your readers, as an admirable popular antidote for that species of infidelity for which it is intended. The author's entidelity for which it is intended. ents did not, indeed, allow him to give it that gagements did not, indeed, allow him to give it tha finish, in respect to style and some other minor mat ters, which he might have done under other circum stances; neither was it necessary, for the book is en inently a book of facts, and the value of facts doe not depend so much upon the style in which are written, as upon the truth of the statements which they involve. "Facts are stubborn things," and when well selected and well arranged, they tell with irre sistible effect. They do in the book before us. The author was well qualified for the performance of this work, having been a Universalist himself, and by long and careful reading of Universalist author and periodicals, and by diligent investigation of th operating causes which make Universalists, and the pernicions tendency of their peculiar opinions upo himself and others, he had become familiar with a the hidden recesses of that "chamber of imagery which he here brings out and exposes to public view He arranges his facts under the two following heads

rise and progress of Universalism. II. The means resorted to for its propagation.
In the details of these facts, he fully established the following propositions:—1. That Universalist writers concede that the great body of Jews and heathers believed in the future and eternal punish ment of the wicked. 2. That consequently, they admit also, that the teachings of Jesus Christ and the apostles, contained in the New Testament, were addressed to those who believed in the future and eternal punishment of the wicked. 3. That these wr maintain that it was a leading design of the teachings of Jesus Christ and the apostles, to convince those among whom they labored, and convince the world, that the doctrine of the future and eterna punishment of the wicked was perfectly false in itself, and most pernicious in its tendency. 4. That they were so far from executing this design, that they actually defeated it, and succeeded in convineing the great body of the primitive church, and in eed, the great body of the church in every age, the learned and the ignorant, the pious and profane that the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked is so far from being false, that it is the truth of God. 5. That the course which they took in th vecution of this alleged design, was directly calcu lated to defeat it, and establish the very doctrine which Universalists say was their leading object to overthrow: for (1.) Though it is admitted that those to whom their teachings were addressed, were believers in the eternity of future punishment, they no where specifically assailed this doctrine, while a e time, they did, in numerous instances, spe cifically assail other errors which, in the view o niversalists, are incalculably less important-leave ing this capital error, the great and crying error community in which they labor, unt Again. (2.) The language which they use in their teachings, was directly calculated to confirm those t whom it was addressed, in the belief of the doctrine of future and eternal punishment. They were so far from assuring the wicked that they are not exposed to eternal damnation, as Universalists do, that the expressly and emphatically declared, that they wer n danger of eternal damnation;" that if they re-"they shall all likewise perish;" that believe not, they "shall die in their sins," and "be damned;" that they "shall be cast into hell into the fire that never shall be quenched, where eir worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched; that so far from their not being punished at all in a fu , these divine teach ture life, as Universalists teach ers solemnly declared, that if the wicked live and die impenitent, "they shall go away into eterna punishment," that "they shall be punished with ev rlasting destruction from the presence of God, and from the glory of his power;" that they shall be "cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, and be tor mented for ever and ever "-pointing us to the case the wicked Sodomites, as a fearful illustration, of whom it is expressly declared, that they "are se forth for an example," actually "suffering the ven geance of eternal fire!" Can such surprising and ter ific language as this, be understood as teaching the no future punishment; or on the other hand, especially when it is remembered that it was addressed to those who believed in the future and eternal punishment of the finally impenitent, mus it not necessarily have been understood as intended confirm them in this opinion? and that they did, in fact, so understand it, is abundantly proved by the testimony of the early fathers of the church, as quoted in the book before us. With these views, we are forced to the following conclusions

1. If the doctrine of the future and eternal punishment of the finally impenitent is not true, and Jesus Christ and the apostles intended to be understood to oppose it, they had not so much zeal for the truth in opposition to this doctrine, as Universalist minister ve now; for the former, though laboring among believers in it, did not oppose it at all, while the latter oppose it always, and every where, as the worst o

2. If the doctrine of future punishment is not true and Jesus Christ and the apostles did not intend to be understood to teach it, but on the other hand, did intend to be understood to oppose it, their course was obviously so exceedingly impolitic, that it was direct ly calculated to defeat their design, and actually did defeat it; we are, therefore, compelled, upon this principle, to regard them, as so far from being under the influence of divine inspiration, that we cannot suppose them to have been possessed of the least parti cle of common sense.

3. If the doctrine of future punishment is not true,

Jesus Christ and the apostles actually decieved the people; and if they were intelligent persons, it would seem, from the above quoted language which they used in their teachings, that they deliberately

intended to deceive the people.

4. If the doctrine of future punishment is not true, the Bible is one of the most deceptive books in the world, and ought to be rejected as false; for the great body of the church, in every age, the learned and the pious, have been deceived by it into the belief of this doctrine, and have lived and died under the influence of this deception.

5. It is plain, from the above conclusions, that

modern Universalism, denying, as it does, the doc-trine of the future punishment of the finally impenitent, and with it all the leading doctrines of the gos pel of Christ, leads directly to speculative infidelity and that its first and natural fruits are of the most serious and alarming forms of practical infidelity, wident from living illustrations all around us : and this conclusion is still more fully illustrated and con firmed, by the numerous details of "means resorted to by Universalists, for the propogation" of their pe-culiar opinions, to which the attention of the reader is invited in the second part of the book before us. Gardiner, Jan. 8.

# PROPOSALS

FOR THE LOCATION OF THE THEOLOGICAL IN STITUTION.

The trustees appointed by several of the New Eng land Conferences of the Methodist Episocopal Church-for the purpose of providing a Theological Seminary for said Conferences, are now ready to receive proposals for the location of the institution. They dee unnecessary, after the ample discussion of the subject during the last ten years, to prolong this no-tice by details of the nature and design of the proposed Seminary. Communications making offer of locations, can be addressed to either of the under signed, (20st paid,) until the first of February next It is requested that they be as minute as possible.

A. STEVENS, M. RAYMOND, O. C. BAKER.

# BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION.

The Boston Wesleyan Association held their a nual meeting at the office of the Herald and Journal, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst. The follow-ing officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB SLEEPER, President. THOMAS BAGNALL, JR., Treasurer. FRANKLIN RAND, Secretary. Asa B. Snow, Auditor.

D. S. KING,

Directors. N. K. SEINNER, JOHN GOVE, JOHN BORROWSCALE

# HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1847.

#### METHODIST QUARTERLY.

We have received the January number of this able work, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it the most valuable number we have yet read. Not only are all the articles well written, but several of them contain original views of sterling importance-the result of research, and elaborate study.

The number is embellished by a very accura likeness of Rev. P. P. Sandford, of New York Con

Art. I. is an interesting critique on Prof. Stuart' late work on the Apocalypse. The writer agrees in the learned Professor's exposition of that difficult portion of Scripture, though he dissents from some of his collateral views, particularly his definition of Inspiration. The writer of this entertaining and in structive article is Rev. S. M. Vail.

Art. II., on the philosophy of Bacon, we have read with special satisfaction. On completing the read ing of the entire works of Lord Bacon, some few years since, we were struck with the fact of how much was said, but how little known of his phi losophy, in the learned world. The writer of the present article, undertakes to correct the estimate of it, published by some of the master minds of our language, particularly Hume, Brewster and Macauley. He shows himself perfectly at home with his task, and often, with remarkable felicity sets off the statements of these writers, by quotation from Bacon himself, which could not be more apposite, had they been written for the purpose. The true character of the Baconian system, is expounded in this excellent article. It is from the pen of A. B Bledsoe, Esq., a gentleman who has heretofore cor tributed several valuable articles to the Review.

Art. III. is an entertaining dissertation, on Popula Prejudices, relating to Labor, Professional Men, an Men of Wealth, by the late Prof. Newman.

Art. IV., on Evangelical Homilectics, is a transla tion from the German, by Profs. McClintoch and Blumenthal. We have not been struck with its value or appropriateness in the Quarterly. It was written, apparently, to correct the errors of an anti-rhetorical school of preaching, in Germany, the adherents of which, it seems, wish to repudiate all those scientific principals of discourse which have been taught by the rhetoricans, and most of which are founded in the natural laws of thought and language. We are sure such a practical absurdity must be an exclusively German whim; that it could gain currency, or should need counteraction in our own common sense country, is impossible. As a vindication of the usual composition of the sermon, the article is perspicuous and vigorous; but a man might as well attempt to vindicate among us the use of plates, knives and forks, at dinner, as the use of themes, introductions, divisions, and perorations in preaching,

Art. V., "Reply to the Rev. T. M. Hopkins, or Jasher," is by Prof. H. M. Jehnson; it is the only article in the number we have not yet been able to read: the former article of Prof. Johnson, on the same subject, was one of masterly ability; and we hold the present one in reserve for more deliberate examination than we can at present spare it.

Art. VI., on Franklin's Discourses on Electricity by Prof. W. Allen, a writer who always interests us by the vivacity of his style, and the abundance of information in which his articles abound. He traces. in this paper, the progress of discovery in electricity. down to the times of Franklin, in order to determine the claims of the great American, and succeeds, we think, in effectually vindicating them against the views of Arago and Whewell. We commend this paper to special attention. It is a service to the

Art. VIL, entitled Biblical Exegesis, is a discussion of the nature of the divine law, and its relation to the evangelical economy, by the learned editor of the Quarterly. It will, doubtless, be considered, by theological readers, the capital article of the number.-It goes over the scope of St. Paul's reasoning on the subject, in his Epistles to the Remans and Galatians, and presents a lucid and admirable exhibit of the whole question. We believe Dr. Peck's views on the subject to be the true Wesley an doctrine respecting them, and invite particularly the attention of our ministry to this conclusive specimen of exegesis .-Such articles are liable to be passed over without examination; do not fail to read this one, if you would read the most valuable paper in the number.

Arts. VIII. and IX., are respectively an abstract of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, and critical notices of books .- Waite, Peirce & Co., 1 Cornhill.

# "THE GREAT QUESTION."

Under this heading, the New York Commercial gives an article one and a half columns long, on the late discussion of slavery in Congress. It says, that the question of war or peace is undeniably one of magnitude to the people of this country. For some time it has been the question, but its importance seems now to be merged in that of one still greater, still more momentous, because its decision affects the interests, not of a year, or ten, or twenty years but of the republic's whole existence. This great question has its origin in the institution of slavery; and though it has been brought up, at this time, directly by the war, and indirectly by the annexation of Texas, which caused the war, it is obvious that at some time, sooner or later, it must have come up, and brought upon our political system the severest trial to which it has ever been subjected. We have been prepared for its coming at any time within the last five or six years; we saw and have more than once alluded to its approach; and we forewarn our readers now, if they need the premonition, that, unless averted for a time by some unforseen casualty, they may prepare themselves for its undeniable demand upon a large share of their interest and attention."

It is very clear, as we have said elsewhere thi week, that this great question is beginning to assume its true importance before the nation, and is destined to become the question of the country. The tendencies of the public mind towards it are strong and inevitable, and we predict that for some years hence it will rock the union with agitation, if not ruin. God has thrust it upon us by national events, and it can no longer brook delay. The resolution of Mr. King, a Democrat, from the State of New York, against the introduction of slavery into the territory conquered from Mexico, has fallen like a bomb shell in the House of Representatives. Mr. Dargan, of Alabama, has assailed it in a speech which defends slavery as a providential and necessary institution of the South He claimed the Missouri compromise as a protect tion of the rights of the South on the question. He declared that any restriction of them by the North would involve the dissolution of the Union, and called upon the North to declare whether the Missouri compromise would be renewed. No one re-plying, Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, fearing their silence would be construed into a negative, declured that he concurred with the gentleman from

else from the free States, however, sustained Mr. Douglass. Mr. Leddon, of Virginia, backed him with a speech.

Mr. Grover, of New York, spoke out boldly on the subject. We quote passages of his speech, from the

Mr. G. said he was gratified to see, on the part of his Southern friends—for friends he would call them —a different line of tactics from that which they had once pursued. He had heard to-day two gentlemen from the South very freely speaking on the subject of slavery, its origin and extent, and what was to be its destiny in future. Now, Southern gentlemen had said, two days ago, that this was a topic which early the discussed here: that all lies which could not be discussed here; that all lips must be sealed in regard to it; and they had uttered in doleful notes their solemn warnings that if its discussion were farther permitted on this floor, the fair fabric of our Union would be in danger.

But this morning quite a different course seemed have been agreed on. They had themselves into have been agreed troduced the subject. Mr. G. rejoiced that they had done it; and he intended, on the one hand, in no spirit of angry excitement, and on the other, in no spirit of craven fear, but calmly and reasonably, to

inter on its discussion. Such was not Mr. G.'s conviction. He tances under which it was moved? The House had East and West; there was no difference of feeling on that subject. If these two millions should be ap When, then, Mr. G. asked, ought the House to express its opinion, whether, in the territory to be acpress its opinion, whether, in the territory to be acquired, slavery might or might not be allowed to exist? Certainly, at the very earliest opportunity, when the subject was presented to it for action.—
That was the time for that House, representing the freemen of these States, to take its stand, and to maintain it unflinchingly. Then it was for them to say whether under th sanction of legislative auby no law, should be converted into slave territory. Mr. G. had been prepared then, was prepared now to declare that it should not.

He could not bring himself to believe that there was a single representative on that floor, who could for one moment cherish the purpose of using the power of this confederacy to convert territory, till then free, into slave territory. But he wanted some public legislative declaration in order to satisfy all the Northern mind,

The gentlemen of the South, and the whole counshould understand that there existed throughout the entire North but one feeling, and that was, never o submit to the introduction of slavery by any act of this Congress, where it had previously had no exist ence. He believed every Northern gentleman here, with the exception of one, [understood by the reporter to refer to Mr. Douglass, ] was agreed on

Mr. McClemand inquired whether the gentleman, when he spoke ex cathedra for the "entire North." meant to embrace the West also. Mr. Grover replied, he meant to include all North

Mason and Dixon's line. [Many voices: "Yes, all the free States."]
Mr. McClernand then said, if the gentleman

meant to speak for all the free States, he must protest speaking for him.

cathedra for Pennsylvania? Mr. Grover said he meant to speak ex cathedra for

prepared to speak with entire certainty, but he hoped for 1791 were made at the New York Conference, of that on this point the whole North would be united.

May 26, and not at the proposed Connecticut Con-He did not seek to thrust himself between any repre- ference, two months subsequent; no material busi sentative and his constituents; but he would say, that if the sentiment which prevailed universally where he resided was a true criterion from which to ter, if it was held. The biographer of Lee affirms judge, he believed that the representatives who did also that "no Conference prior to 1792 had been held t come up with him and hi great and vital question, would have an account to VIII.) We suppose the affirmation is made on the

the compact of union; we will secede and leave you; we will destroy the Union." But no; Mr. G. would Minutes. He has been able to fin provinces. It was proposed to incorporate them into said let them come; but they come on such terms as would be most conducive to human happiness; and forthwith they were to be what reason could be given for such an act? Because, forsooth, here, in the middle of the nineteenth century, certain States of the Union would not con-

had no power to act in any manner on the subject of combat slavery on every rightful ground whatsoevery. Very well; what then was to be the rule according to the law of nations? till changed by the sovereign power of the conquer-

To-day, if Northern men should do their duty, if the issue, we shall see." they should dismiss all idle fears, and come up, (as Southern men always did) shoulder to shoulder; if they should meet the question boldly, like men, and principles of these patriotic men (no longer to be call-declare that slavery should remain where it is, and principles of these patriotic men (no longer to be call-declare that slavery should remain where it is, and principles of these patriotic men (no longer to be call-declare).

Then how did this doctrine dovetail in with the doctrine of the Missouri compromise? If it was unjust to prohibit this south of 36 30, was it not equally unjust north of 36 30? Yet they were willing that this gross injustice should be do gross injustice should be done on one side of a line, but not on the other. Could there be any soundness in an argument like this?

cluded an eloquent and very impressive speech by imploring men of all parts of the Union unite in bringing the war to an honorable conclu-

Thus this great question is up again, and though it may be evaded temporarily, it will and must reappear, sooner or later, the more difficult for delay.

# BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, has sent forth his report of births, deaths and marriages, in returned, was 15,912-8,097 males, 7,552 females, 263 sex not stated. The greatest number of births in any month, was in March-1512; the smallest num-

ber, 1108, in June. The number of marriages reported, is 5136, Of ber these brethren with gratitude. the parties to these, 2710 of the men were between 20 and 30, and 3009 of the women were under 30,-68 of the men, and 863 of the women, were under 20-that is, about one-sixth of the latter, and only notice of the Tea Meeting, to be held at Bromfield one seventy-fifth of the former. The average age of Street vestry to-morrow (Thursday) evening. Its ob unmarried males who lived to be more than 20, was ject is benevolent, and we hope it will be promote 36.55 years; of married, 56.65 years; of widowers, by a large attendance of our people. Such occ 75.94. The average age of unmarried females who sions, if rightly conducted, may contribute much to lived to be more than 20, was 42.11 years; of mar- the mutual acquaintance and sociability of our memried, 43.78; of widows, 73.55 years. November ap bers, while they aid the purposes of Christian usefulpears to be the favorite month for marrying-nearly ness. We are requested to state that contribution double the number taking place, as an average, over for the occasion in either money, or provisions for the

there were only 274 marriages; in November, 741. In the matter of age, it was difficult to find out al the facts. 694 women are put down as "the age not

stated." The number of deaths reported, is 9,320—4,356 nales, 4,839 females; 125, sex not stated. August had the greatest number of deaths, 1,018; and Octo ber the smallest, 652. 1,695 were under one year. 1,013 from 20 to 30-that is, nearly 30 per cent. of the deaths occurred in those two periods. 2104 per sons died of consumption-757 males, and 1347 fe males. Of these, 918 died between the ages of 20 and 40-546 males and 372 females 168 females and 69 males died of consumption, under 20 years of age. There were reported, 100 deaths from hooping cough; 510 from scarlatina; 215 from croup; and 688 -306 males, and 382 females-from old age.

#### SKETCHES OF METHODISM.

Br. Torbush, of Tolland, writes :- "Your sketche His colleague had expressed the opinion, that of early Methodism in New England, are read with when what was familiarly known as "Wilmot's proviso" had been brought forward, he would have had spire our ministry, at least, with more of the spirit of had advised the offering of that proviso; he had sup-ported it when moved; supported it now, and should support it at all times. What had been the circum-these sketches, is to inspire such a spirit, not only before it a bill to appropriate two millions for the among the ministry, but the laity of our church. In purpose of effecting a peace with Mexico. All were New England, where we gather in our people from ous of peace; the desire prevailed North, South, under a congregational influence and education, the genius of our cause is slow to be understood; and propriated, it was very clear they would be given by the Honse, with the view of acquiring, by negotimost of our obstructions arise from the want of a just ation, a certain amount of territory from Mexico. - sketches. Our fathers are fast passing away; our records are few, and these veterans are almost the only memorials of our early history; we are anxious to gather their scattered reminiscences, before they depart. This must be done soon, or they will be los irrecoverably.

Should our data be sufficiently encouraging, we may, some day or other, put them into a more perthority, territory free in itself, where slavery existed manent form, in which we shall endeavor to pay some suitable tribute to the noble men who laid the foundations of our cause in the East. The information we have thus far collected, exceeds much our expectations. We shall be obliged to any brother, who will give us any further facts of the early history of Methodism, or correct what we give.

#### HISTORICAL QUESTION.

At the New York Conference of 1790, it was proposed to hold a session in Connecticut in July, 1791, but we have reasons to doubt that it was held. Bishop Asbury passed through that State in the month of July. On the day appointed for the Conference, (23d,) he travelled

rocky, mountainous way, to Cornwall," and preached to "about one hundred and fifty hearers," but makes no allusion to the presence of the preachers. or any Conference business. He left the next day Mr. Lee's journal indicates that he himself was per sning his labors at Lynn the next week after the ap-Mr. C. J. Ingersoll here rose, (as did several other pointed time for this Conference, and therefore rer gentlemen,) and inquired, Do you mean to speak at dets it probable that it was not held. It is evident also, from his biographers' notice of the constitution nobody; he had expressed his hopes. He was not of his New England District, that the appointments ness, therefore, could have been transacted at the latassociates on this farther North than New York or Albany."-(Chap. authority of Lee's private papers. Dr. Bangs has What was the alternative presented to the North? recorded this appointed Conference among the actual To extend the institution of slavery over soil where a slave had never trod, or—what? or "we will violate did so solely on the authority of the appointment in the not entertain for a moment such an idea of his tion of it. If any one can give us any further infor-Southern friends. What plausible excuse could they mation on the question, we shall be much obliged to have even for talking of such a thing? The constitu-tion did not now embrace these captured Mexican

# SLAVERY BEARDED IN 1TS DEN.

The abolition paper proposed some time since century, certain States of the Union would not con-sent that the power of the whole confederacy should be employed in extending slavery. Mr. G. dismiss-ed all such idle fears. Men of weak nerves might head by the side of any other weekly in the land. be intimidated by threats like these, but they had no Its title is the New Era; G. Bailey is editor, and Amos terrors for him.

Did these gentlemen believe their own principle?

A. Phelps and John G. Whittier, corresponding edit-California was now free, (for even barbarous Mexico ors. It is marked throughout by ability, cool courhad abolished slavery ;) and they held that Congress age, and an unreserved display of its purpose, viz., to California was now er; there is no fustian or bravoism about it, but i according to the law of nations! California was now a conquered territory; we held it in military possesis decided, and evidently undertaken with no calcusion; and the law of Mexico, to whom it had belation of a retreat. "The lion," says the New York longed, remained the law of the land in California Commercial, "is fairly bearded in his den; for we till changed by the sovereign power of the conquer-or. The conquering sovereign was the American Congress; and if Congress could do nothing about slavery, then how could slavery come into Califor. Mr. Calhoun's district in South Carolina, or the city of Louisville, in Kentucky. What may prove to be

Yes, "we shall see," Br. Editor; and the signs of the times indicate that we shall see the anti-slavery never by their act go an inch farther, the thing would ed fanatics) sweeping away the refuse of partizan lies, which have deluded the country into ignominious subjection to slavocratic power. The time i But it was said that to lay such a restriction would be doing great injustice; that Southern men had as good a right to go into this territory with their property as the men of the north had. And was it so?—

# VERMONT.

We have received many assurances, from the best sources among our Vermont brethren, that the interests of the Herald shall be stoutly maintained in Vermont. Some of our letters have been ac accompanied with permission to publish them, but we wish not to excite unnecessary feeling in the case. The brethren concerned in the new measure have a right to try the experiment, however imprudent we may deem it. Time will determine whether our advice respecting it has been wise; meanwhile. we look to the brethren in Vermont who believ that co-operation and efficiency in our common interests, as a church, are better than local experiments the Commonwealth, for the year ending April 30 .- accompanied by general failures, to stand by the We give the following items :- The number of births rest of the New England Conferences, in the com mon cause, keeping the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace. From several the have received considerable additions to our subscription list, since the new project was announced. We shall remen

TEA MEETING .- We call particular attention to the Alabams, and that many shared his views. No one the other months. In February, the lowest month, table, will be thankfully received at the vestry.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## LETTER FROM REV. G. WEBBER.

English Traits-Liberality-Our lack of a National Character I am not insensible to the fact that prejudice of edecation, and love of home and country, and familiar ity with the customs and manners of our own people, are liable to disqualify us for forming a correct judgment of other nations. Nothing is more naturd. I am also aware that there is a tendency in men o look for the defects of others rather than for their excellencies; perhaps from the fact that the former make up in general so great a part of human char-

I wish, however, in any strictures I may make on the manners of men, either of my own or of any other country, to be strictly just, rendering "honor to whom honor is due," and at the same time, to be ready to see and to acknowledge the defects of one as well as the other.

Perhaps my remarks on English customs, contain ed in my recent communications, particularly the last two, have appeared to the reader too strongly censorious. If so, it is because I have misapprehended things by making a few examples, which fell under my own observation, a rule for judging of character in general; a fault, I admit, into which strangers are extremely liable to fall. But those who are acquainted with the subject will, I think, agree in saying that the picture, though somewhat dark, is but too faithful to the original.

The English, however, are not without their com mendable traits, and in many respects will compare with Americans to no very great advantage to the

Their princely liberality in the support of the va rious charities, their kind and generous hospitality, their noble and gentlemanly bearing, and their free dom from affectation and superciliousness of manner, are characteristics which Americans may well copy after. This latter trait struck me at once, and with very agreeable surprise, as soon as I began to mingle with English society. I had expected with an aristocracy, in fact, to have found an aristocracy in feeling and manner; but if by this term be meant what we mean by it in America, an assumed air of dignity and bloated self-importance, I saw very little of it in England.

The distinctions arising from wealth and family, i is true, are pretty strongly marked; but not so much by those distinctions being assumed and maintained by those who share them, as by being bestowed upon them by the common people themselves. And as to that foppishness of manner, that renders so ridiculous, in the eyes of all sensible people, so many young men in all our American cities, you see very little of it in the mother country.

The English have a distinct character, and wit all the variety in several respects observable in Englishmen in different sections of country, and such distinctions there are, particularly certain provincialisms in their modes of speech and pronunciation, yet every where and always, find him where you will, at home or abroad, in his own country or another, an Englishman is an Englishman still, accurately and strongly marked-he cannot be mistaken. Together with other distinctive traits, you will find an open ness and generosity of manner, a respectful deference to age and office, and an apparent forgetful ness of self in all his social intercourse. There are exceptions to this remark, it is true, but those exceptions I think will be found to be rare. And it must be confessed, that whatever honorable distinction we as a nation have attained over the people of that country, in relation to temperance and some other branches of morality, we are sadly deficient in most of the above virtues, if not in all of them.

The truth is, we have, properly speaking, no national character; if we have, it is one made up o the "odds and ends" of that of the different European nations mixed up with some few peculiarities of our own. Perhaps this is, to some extent, unavoidable while we are so constantly receiving to our shores thousands of foreigners from other countries, who at the editors. We welcome them into the editorial once become mingled with us as our people. Still I insist upon it, that a nation so old as ours, and so independent in other respects, should be also in this, and not rely on importations from abroad for their social manners and the cut and trim of their coat and hat, as they do for the beverage that makes a part of their morning and evening meals. And if others, because of the greater admixture of foreign ingredients in their communities, cannot in this respect be so entirely independent as is desirable, I see no reason why New England may not. If with the fashion of the coat and the cut of the heard, or the goat ish practice of wearing it uncut, the swing of the cane, and squinting through the opera-glass, the importation would cease, it would be a less serious affair; but together with these must come also all the fashionable vices and follies of all the European nations. Now, a national character, established, loved. cherished, would operate, in some small degree, at least, as a barrier to this torrent of evil, which is constantly flowing into our country from abroad, threatening, if not checked, speedily to work the moral

ruin of many a fair portion of our land. The following extract from Pope's Prologue to Addison's Tragedy of Cato, with the change of a few terms to adapt it to the subject in hand, expresses admirably in part, at least, the doctrine I would inculcate:-

"Britons attend; be worth like this approved, And show you have the virtue to be moved; With honest scorn the first famed Cato viewed Rome learning arts from Greece, whom she subslued Your scene precariously subsists too long On French translation and Italian song: Dare to have sense yourselves, assert the stage, Be justly warm'd with your own native rage; Such plays alone should win a British ear, As Cato's self had not disdained to hear. GEO. WEBBER. Jan. 10.

# LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Revivals-The M. E. Church.

Dear Br. Stevens,-You will be pleased to know that the spiritual dearth which has for a long time prevailed in this city is at last giving way. Many of the churches are revived, and the indications for a general work are decidedly favorable. At the Salem charge, numbers have been gathered into the fold, and the interest continues. Trinity, under the pastoral care of Dr. Hodgson, has been blessed with a gracious out-pouring of the Spirit of God. The Union is now coming in for its share. Dr. Durbin has gone at it like a genuine disciple of the fathers of Methodism. Nazareth, and other charges, are also beginning to shake of the dust that has covered them. I hope we shall have something of the former days, when the candle of the Lord shone beightly in all our churches.

There are many persons in this city who wonder if Br. Stevens has forgotten where he was born,-Has he become so completely Yankeefied as to have lost all interest in the land of his nativity? Truly we should rejoice to see him once more among us He has many friends here, whether he knows it or

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.

We have not forgotten the city of brotherly loveprecious are its memories. Look out for a long visit some of these days, Br. G.

A SOCIAL TEA MEETING will be held at the vestry of Bromfield Street Church, in aid of the funds of the Female Friendly Society, on Thursday evening, Jan. 21. PAMELIA HILL, SEC.

#### THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

We give this week, though with some reluctance, an article from Br. Aspenwall, on the subject of Theo logical education in our church. We have often deprecated divisions among us on such important measures, especially after they have once been determined on by the majority of the public opinion. No good result can follow, except to divert away the public interest and confidence, and destroy the projects of both parties. Br. A., however, has the legal right to send forth his opinions, whether advantageously or disadvantageously. His arguments are old ones, which have often been examined, but shall be reviewed again next week.

THE CHINA MISSION.-We learn that Br. Charles Adams will probably not be sent on the contemplated mission to China. Mr. Adams, at the instance of high advisers, placed himself at the command of the Episcopacy for the mission, when no other one had offer. ed; and it was not known how many, if any, would; but since then, no less than forty, with smaller or no families, have volunteered for that distant service .-Br. Adams occupies an important position in the domestic church, and his brethren of New England wish to retain his services at home. The appoint ment was made, but not officially announced, when the circumstances showed that it was not necessary for him to go. He has stood, however, and still stands, ready to go, if the appointing powers need him. We congratulate the New England church that his services will probably remain at its com-

TRINITY CHURCH AFFAIRS .- It is stated in the N. Y. Express that a meeting has been held by some thirty gentlemen, Protestant Episcopalians, of the city of New York, including several clergymen, among whom were Rev. Drs. Tyng and Anthon, Rev. Messrs. Balch, Bedell, &c., at which it was resolved to join issue with the corporation of Trinity Church, before the Legislature, (if possible,) with a view of compelling the division of the funds of that corporation among all in communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE CHURCHES.—It seems that with the new year have dawned more favorable auspices to the churches. Our record of revivals is growing more and more encouraging, our exchanges abound in good indications, and we hear from several quarters of glorious revivals. Let us seize with faith on these good signs of the times, and labor and pray with renewed zeal for the reappearance and powerful display of the Holy Spirit in our churches. We have good reasons to believe that the present will be a signal year in

THE SUNDAY MAIL .- We regret to learn that the Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, refuses to sanc tion the action of the board of directors, in suspending the Sunday morning mail line between New York and Philadelphia, and that it will be continued.

We are indebted to Mr. Palfrey, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for several valuable State docu-

THE BOSTON REPORTER, is the title of a new weekly, issued by Moore & Co., 37 Combill, at \$1 per anum. It is to represent Orthodox Congres ism. The first number is every way creditable to corps, and are sure they will do it no dishonor.

We have received two copies of the pamphlet by Dr. Roberts on Defence of Methodism, called for lately. The brethren who have sent them have our thanks.

THE RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has begun the new year considerably enlarged, and in an elegant new dress.

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has put on a new dress, and presents itself most decorously to its friends, with the congratulations of the new year. We wish it much success; it deserves it.

An experiment of free labor is to be tried in Milledgeville, Ga., by the white people. A factory is to be started in that place in which only white persons are to be employed.

COLERAIN.-Rev. J. Cadwell writes, Jan. 11:-1 wish to say to the friends of Zion, through the Herald, that we have been favored, the past fall, and visited, thus far, with a gradual revival of God's work, on the west part of this town. Between 20 and 30 souls have been converted and reclaimed from the love of sin to the love of God and the institutions of the church. We have there recently formed a class, which is now in a flourishing state. And while the Lord is bestowing upon the people his spiritual blessings, they are imparting to their preacher and his family temporal blessings; they having just received donations to the amount of one hundred dollars.

SALEM, CT .- Rev. Wm. W. Hurd writes :- As I am writing on business, I would say to the readers of the Herald that the Lord of Hosts is with us.-Within a few weeks five or six have been soundly converted to God and as many reclaimed. The inquirers are being multiplied. The cry of the church is, O Lord, revive thy work.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT, ME .- Rev. J. Clough writes, Jan. 2:-You may say that Bucksport District has peace in her borders, and some prosperity in new places. About one-half the charges have shared some revival.

HOOKSETT, N. H .- Rev. C. Holman writes, Jan. 6: There is an increase of interest in religion-a few reclaimed from a backslidden state-many are anxious some inquiring what they must do to be saved. For all this we give thanks to our Heavenly Father.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.—The N. O. Jeffersonian says, a gentleman in this city, yesterday, received a letter from Memphis, which says that a negro insurrection was planned in that neighborhood, and just discovered. Considerable excitement had taken place, and the city guard was considerably increase ed. On the night of the proposed insurrection, a house was set on fire. Sveral negroes had feen arrested, and confessed the intended insurrepain

WESLEYAN

I hereby gratefully ac \$473 50 for the Wesle riends in Sangus.

Br. Jacob Sleeper and o eiving this bounty of our hould take great pleasu ther places, if we could

EFFECTS OF OCCUPAT

In the report of the S wealth on the marriages. State, there is an appendi of persons in certain avoc ing the year. It except years of age. Gentlemen nerchants, 55.07; tailors blacksmiths, 51.09; masor carpenters, 48.94; seame fishermen, 45.14; sailma 42.00; painters, 40.25; ha ters : 32.50 ; ladies, 70.00 stresses, 39.83; tailoresses 30.60; dressmakers, 29.87 It will be perceived tha

LITERAR

A new work, and the la lotte Elizabeth, (the late ceased.) has just appeared. with the Saints."

est average age, though th

The Christian's Penny the Congregational Union has now a monthly eircu hundred thousand copies. for the small price of one printed 12mo. pages, in a printed cover. This the principles of State Chu the Established Church h lication of a similar work Churchman's Mouthly Per The venerable John Pre

Keene (N. H.) Sentinel f has had charge of it ever establishment. The Senti ducted with talent, spirit a exerted a good influence in The celebrated Dr. Esain in Sweden, died at the Episc on the 2d inst., aged sixtythe 13th of November, 1782

est modern poets, and hi

Axel, &c., which are trans

most of the European lan with admiration and deligh country, but almost all over SACRED INSTITUTIONS !-Hampshire resolutions on transmitted to the Governor

sent back with contempt, i

South Carolinian :-South Carolina has on meddling intrusions of the own heads, asserting, as sh will not permit lawless and meddle with the sacrednes enstitutions."

Hon. Theodore Frelingh president of the American having resigned. The Bos as "a wise and auspicious fail of being universally a

community."

For the Herald THEOLOGICAL EDUC

Mr Editor,-I wish, with your p dividing the word of truth."
Methodism has been called the

y be successfully tang y question to be settled i instruction? I come time, and especially a shool in existence am-y unqualified opinion be best accomplished treace Seminaries.

ofging ourselves for large su shall eventually find that with such responsibilities, add not all the Conferences, for the world sink under its owner with it. It is a very eachy found that it is no easy blic institution.

they have supplied the rate. And it has been

are old ones.

shall be re-

g powers need

ngland church

ain at its com-

n, refuses to sanc ctors, in suspende between New will be continued. Secretary of the

able State docule of a new weekhill, at \$1 per anx Congregationalway creditable to into the editorial no dishonor.

pies of the pamph-Methodism, callo have sent them

VOCATE has begun

ged, and in an ele-

VOCATE has put on most decorously to ns of the new year. erves it.

to be tried in Milple. A factory is to only white persons

writes, Jan. 11:-I on, through the Herl, the past fall, and al revival of God's own. Between 20 rted and reclaimed God and the institunere recently formed rishing state. And pon the people his imparting to their ral blessings; they o the amount of one

Hurd writes :- As I d say to the readers Hosts is with us .have been soundly reclaimed. The in-The cry of the ork.

Rev. J. Clough writes, neksport District has e prosperity in new charges have shared

olman writes, Jan. 6: st in religion—a few state-many are anxy must do to be saved. our Heavenly Father.

e N. O. Jeffersonian y, yesterday, received says that a negro inat neighborhood, and excitement had taken considerably increase oposed insurrection, a ral negroes had been tended insurrepetin.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

I hereby gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$473 50 for the Wesleyan University, from our friends in Sangus. Br. Jacob Sleeper and myself had the honor of re-

ceiving this bounty of our Saugus brethren, and we should take great pleasure in such distinction in other places, if we could receive an incitation. D. S. KING.

#### EFFECTS OF OCCUPATION ON LONGEVITY.

In the report of the Secretary of the Common wealth on the marriages, births and deaths in the Sale, there is an appendix stating the average age persons in certain avocations, who have died during the year. It excepts all who died before 20 years of age. Geutlemen, 66.20; clergymen, 64.07; merchants, 55.07; tailors, 54.40; coopers, 54.21; blacksmiths, 51.09; masons, 49.50; laborers, 49.00: carpenters, 48.94; seamen, 48.76; tinmen, 47.00; fishermen. 45.14; sailmakers, 42.33; shoemakers, 42.00 : painters, 40.25 ; harness makers, 30.00 ; printes: 32.50; ladies, 70.00; milliners, 44.00; seamdresses, 39.83; tailoresses, 38.71; female domestics, a 60 : dressmakers, 29.87.

h will be perceived that "ladies" have the greatest average age, though the poor dressmakers have

#### LITERARY ITEMS.

A new work, and the last from the pen of Charlotte Elizabeth, (the late Mrs. Tonna, recently deceased.) has just appeared. It is entitled, "The War

The Christian's Penny Magazine, published by he Congregational Union of England and Wales, now a monthly circulation of more than one dred thousand copies. Each number contains, the small price of one penny, twenty-eight closeprinted 12mo. pages, in double columns, stitched a printed cover. This periodical strongly opposes neiples of State Churches. Some members of Established Church have commenced the pubation of a similar work, under the title of The prehman's Monthly Penny Magazine.

The venerable John Prentiss, who established the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel forty-eight years ago, and as had charge of it ever since, has retired from the ablishment. The Sentinel has always been conducted with talent, spirit and honesty, and has ever xerted a good influence in society.

The celebrated Dr. Esaius Tegner, Bishop of Wexio, Sweden, died at the Episcopal Palace in the said city, in the 2d inst., aged sixty-four, having been born on the 13th of November, 1782. He was one of the greatest modern poets, and his works, Fritihof's Saga, Avel, &c., which are translated into the English and most of the European languages, have been read with admiration and delight, not only in his native country, but almost all over the world.

SACRED INSTITUTIONS !- The fact that the New lampshire resolutions on the subject of slavery, ransmitted to the Governor of South Carolina, were eat back with contempt, is thus announced in the South Carolinian :-

South Carolina has once more cast back the meddling intrusions of the Abolitionists upon their own heads, asserting, as she has ever done, that she will not permit lawless and hellish disorganizers to meddle with the sacredness of her peculiar domestic institutions,"

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected president of the American Peace Society, the late incumbent, Samuel E. Coues, Esq., of Portsmouth, having resigned. The Boston Traveller speaks of it as "a wise and auspicious selection, which cannot fail of being universally acceptable to the Christian

For the Herald and Journal.

#### THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION—THE BEST MODE.

Mr. Elter,—I wish, with your permission, to communicate a few doughts, through the Herald, on the very important subject of an important in the means of education for the ministry of our church, from observation, from the discussions which have appeared in the Braid, and more especially from a mortifying sense of my own want of none through theological training for the awfully responsible was in which I am ongaged, I am satisfied that the indications of Possibage touries our church to furnish those who are "muved by equire our church to furnish those who are "moved by set in preach the gospe, greater facilities for "study hemselves workmen that need not be ashamed in right-leword of truth."

It has been called the child of Providence It has been

he history of the past teach us an important lesson in nearly all, the Methodists of New England wish nearly all, the Methodists of New England wish chools, establishe I in which Methodist theology by taught. In this desire I fully concur; and the sattled now is, what is the best mode of furnishing. I consider the discussion of this question proper at estily so at the present, from the fact that there is used among us, established for this purpose. opinion, after much reflection, is, that our object opinion, after much reflection, is, that our object pulsable the setablishing a theological class is our users. That is, employ the most pious and able to can furnish, as Principals of our Seminaries, and ever other parts of the schools, let them devote ition to the instruction of this class.

tion to the instruction of this class. Course, hecause it will be a great saving of expense. Whought of little consequence, but in our circum-librate considerable influence. The wealth of the the bands of our church or its friends. Our Semieasyly in debt, and these debts must be honestly es will be defiled, and we shall be disgraced bed, some of these claims are so urgent that the one District have been compelled to discontinue he Missionary and Bible causes, until they are pinine forbids contracting debts without a probation of the consistent, then, under these circurathers of New England to become responsible riy thousand dollars, even for this purpose? I auger, if we attempt to establish and endow an or six Professors, as we are urged to do, by farge sums, on the behalf of our people, that find that we have built upon a false capital—diffuse, added to those already binding upon most socs, for their Seminaries, I do most seriously dest its own weight, and carry some of the Semila very easy thing to get into debt, but we have into easy matter to pay off debts contracted for it not as much our duty to obey the Apostle's

it not as much our duty to obey the Apostle's man any thing," in our collective capacity,

bat as many teachers will be required on this plan parate Institute. This is admitted. But we ought is above description at each of our Seminaries, and the theological classes, and preside over the other schools, only about half the number will be resust be admitted, that men fully qualified to fill not very numerous among us. Then the instruction partiments might be supplied by far less expensive

onference, instead of travelling the whole length of ive the education of our ministers, the greater

a the education of our ministers, the greater sarry to pay them for their services. The fact we generally been to less expense for their educame other denominations, is a prominent reason lied the people with preaching at such a modhas been no small cause of glorying among us, re the peor have the gospel preached unto them, this Christian honor, we must use economy in ministers. sters. crary and theological instruction, reciprocal

sus anting literary and theological instruction, reciprocal may be conferred upon each department. One objection to lachools, of considerable weight, is, that the influence of aring for the ministry is nearly lost to the church and during their time of atualy. It would be no small loss to her in the small loss to her in which is a loss to her in ministry, huddled together in one institution, roun all others, long enough to obtain a theological education of the small loss of these young men, who are full of love and zeal, be so profitably e-creted as in the sure sometiment of their and graces. They would have an admirable he exercises, and consequently the upprovement, of their and graces. They would then have real occasions on exercise and improve their talents, instead of fictitious which that suff, affected, and disgusting manner, so coming theological audients, would be prevented. May we not ly hope, that with a class of sheep pious, ardent, praying on, at each of our Smillaries, together with the care of one matrices and the sure of the sure pious, articular, thus far, may be ascribed, in no small measure, these of these points young mensive have since entered the minister that out. Seminaries will so young mensive how so since ally since are fully and let sement of our Smillaries goving the hands of indifferent that you still the produce on more religious profit than the sould also be considerably man) students who would be

able to attend to a literary and theological course, at the same time, and thus make a saving of expense in both time and money.

3. By the course here proposed, the level advantages would be bettler equalized. Should we have only one school, and should that prove beneficial, the Conference where it is tocated will have greatly the advantage of all the others. That Conference might select, from the whole mass, such men as they prefer, and leave the rest for the other Conferences. The preachers in the distant parts of the work may have hunted up these precious jewels, on the Green Hills of Vermont, or among the majestic rivers of Maine, and have aided them strongth their preparatory course, only to see them sent away

Werniont, or among the majestic rivers of Maine, and have sided them through their preparatory course, only to see them sent away from their influence to finish their education and perform their la-bors. This would be the natural if not the necessary consequence of

Vernont, or among the majestic rivers of Maine, and have sided them through their preparatory course, only to see them sent away from their influence to finish their education and perform their labors. This would be the natural if not the necessary consequence of such a school.

In a school.

In a school, the present of the school of th

the Bostou State House, from April to November of last year,

100 further from Baltimore, and about the same distance from tot class of preachers whose consequence will not be satisfied appreciated.

J. C. ASTENWALL

## RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

lic Telegraph" says, that the Catholic population of this dio- wood. cese is eighty thousand; that there are six academies for young ladies; and that the " youth attending Catholic schools in Cincinnati, number seventeen thousand." The Watchman adds, thus:-A large proportion of these seventeen thousand youth in Catholic schools, are children of Protestants, of course .-Are these Catholic schools so much better than any other in ants? If so, we hope the evil will be remedied.

Colportage in France .- During the last three months, there have been sold by colporteurs in France, 33,-000 copies of the Scriptures.

The whole number of dissenting Catholics in Germany who have attached themselves to the new communion, under the

A splendid Protestant Christian Church is in process of erection, in the most eligible portion of the Frank Quarter of Education.—A wealthy farmer in Kentucky says, the city of Alexandria, Egypt, on a plot of ground presented "I would rather be taxed for the education of the boy, than tian edifice in that region in modern times.

A Heathen Language .- The late Rev. Dr. Abeel said of the language of China, "There is not a word in it that ex- has passed an act, which exempts all the property of a marpresses the true idea of sin, and the only word which comes ried woman, real or personal, not received from her husband near it, is one signifying a breach of politeness."

Hindoo Infidel Tracts .- The Friend of India states, that on examining a series of Hindoo Infidel Tracts lately issued in Calcutta, they are found to contain all the low and bers of the legislature, as a nuisance. stale infidel objections which have been urged, and as often answered in Christian countries—with the addition of the Christians to unite with equal energy in spreading among them nearly two hundred miles, and how far in the interior is unthe vital truths of salvation.

Christian Union.—On yesterday week, several of the religious denominations in Carlisle, united in partaking of the Lord's Supper, in the First Presbyterian Church. The services on the occasion, were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Newlin, Lillie and Lyon, of the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Messrs. Emory and Gere, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Kremer, of the German Reformed Church. The congregation was very large, embracing preferring The congregation was very large, embracing professing Christians of the several evangelical communions in the borough. Arrangements have been made for the repetition of these meetings at stated periods during the year, to be held in the several churches successively. The movement is in harmony with the best feelings of Christians, and cannot but be productive of the most desirable results.—Adams Sentinel.

# Summary of Intelligence.

# LATER FROM THE ARMY.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The steamship Alabama, from Brazos, 3.1 inst., arrived at New Orleans on the 6th, with intelligence from the seat of war. The approach of Santa Anna upon Saltillo is not confirmed from the seat of the approach of Santa Anna upon Saltillo is not confirmed. Gen. Week's distributed West the total confirmed from the seat of the seat o firmed. Gen. Wool's division had joined Worth's at that place. Gen. Butler had also reached there, as had Twiggs and Onitman. Gen Taylor had returned to Monterey with the and Quitman. Gen Taylor had returned to Monterey with the troops which he started with from that place, but had again left Leaves

troops which he started with from that place, but had again left for Victoria.

Dates from Matamoros are to Jan. 1. Various rumors had prevailed there.

General Scott and staff had left two days previous in haste for Camargo. Going up the river they met a steamer with the mail, briging intelligence that part of the corps of observation belonging to Santa Anna's army had been seen near Parras, where Gen. Wool's army was formerly encamped. Gen. Patterson's division had crossed the river at San Fernand five days previous, and would soon reach Victoria, its destination. When Patterson reaches Victoria, all the passes to San Luis will be shut up.

The remains of Watson, Ridgeley and others, Baltimoreans, arrived at New Orleans in the Alabama. Lieut. Poyle, of Washington, died on the passage. Gen. Jesup and staff, and 240 sick and discharged soldiers, came passengers in the Alabama.

Further Mexican news was also received by this arrival.—General Santa Anna is declared duly elected president of the republic of Mexico. No direct action appears to have been the great battle ground of the war.

Official Mexican accounts have been received of events at Los Angelos, on the Pacific. In the action of the 24th Sept. at that place, 27 Americans were made prisoners, and wounded; one Mexican was killed, but no Americans. The conquerors then laid siege to the city of Angels; and on the 30th of Sept. the town capitulated to Flores. The terms of surrender are drawn up with as much deliberation as those of surrender are drawn up with as much deliberation as those of surrender are drawn up with as much deliberation as those drawn and the comment of the pattern of the commented to the state for years to come, will not only be sufficient to the Patte is unimpaired. She has never failed to five the treasury of the commonwealth to exercise in relation to the public finances, there seems no good reason doubt, that the ordinary screams of the Commonwealth to exercise in relation to the public finances, there seems no good reason doubt, th

Bark Ivanona, from New York, had arrived at Tampico with the company of artillery under Capt. Magruder. They were at once marchell to camp. Mr. Chase, former United States consul, had been appointed collector of the customs at Tampico. Trade and commerce were very brisk. Great competition gxists among the pilots, whose rates are now five dollars per foot in, and four dollars out. There are two associations of pilots, one American, and the other Mexican.

A letter in the Picayune, dated Tampico, 23d Dec., from a reliable source, confirms the report that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease. Nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hoatile foot.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Atlas arrived at New York, on Friday night last, with Liverpool dates to Dec. 6, inclusive. Nothing had occurred in the political circles of the

Another Carlist insurrection was threatened in Spain. The distress for want of food in the highlands of Scotland

was terrible-greater even than in Ireland. The commercial intelligence was favorable. Cotton was firm, and grain had improved. The iron trade was brisk .-There were sold, during the week ending on the 4th, 78,000 bales of cotton, 46,000 of which were taken on speculation.

Merrimac.-This embryo city has two new newspapers. The Courier estimates its present population at 3000—with houses now commenced, and nearly finished, sufficient for 2000 more; and anticipates a population of 6000 on the 1st of April, and 8000 at the close of the season. Such a growth to a town will be without a parallel.

The Housatonic Railroad .- This road seems to be

doing a great business. The train arrived at Albany on Monday evening week, at half-past 6 o'clock, with 200 passengers. The train, it will be recollected, passes over the Western railroad, from the State line to Albany. Boston State House .- The visitors to the cupola of

amounted to 54,250. The view of the city, the bay, with its islands, and the surrounding country, is one of the finest in the Philadelphia and Pittsburg Telegraph .- The Pittsburg morning papers are now able to publish the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York markets up to the previous evening. Pittsburg is about 300 miles from Philadelphia, nearly

Curious Fact .- No President of the United States who had sons, was ever re-elected. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson, had no sons, and were re-elect-John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler had sons, and were not re-elected.

Kentucky.-The legislature assembled at Frankfort on the 31st ult. Gen. Leslie Combs was chosen speaker of the House, 65 to 35. The choice of U. S. Senator was Catholics in Cincinnati. The Cincinnati "Catho-thought to lie between ex-governor Letcher and Mr. Under-

> Taste.-It is said that General Houston, Senator from Texas, moves about in the capital, and excites the admiration of strangers, by the singular costume which he has adopted, that of a Mexican blanket thrown over his shoulders.

Mrs. Benton .- We learn from the Washington Cincinnati, that they are patronized so extensively by Protest- Fountain, that the lady of Senator Benton was seized with an attack of apoplexy on the 2d inst., as she was entering the door of a neighbor, by which she received a severe fall. is not considered to be in a dangerous condition, although suffering considerably.

Whaling .- The whole trade of the various ports of the United States, has yielded, during the past year, 95,221 leading of Ronge and Czerski, is supposed to be from 120,000 bbls, sperm oil, 297,493 bbls, whale oil, and 2,276,939 lbs. whalebone, brought home in 150 ships and barques, and 41 brigs and schooners.

for the purpose by Mehemet Ali. This will be the first Christine ignorance of the man. For one or the other I am compelled to be." Arkansas Legislature.- The Arkansas Legislature

> after coveture, from liability for his debts or contracts. Warning to Legislators .- The grand jury of Mad-

Africa.-The American missionaries at the Ga grossness of an Oriental imagination, inflamed by the legends boon, have been preparing a grammar for the Pangwee lanof the Hindoo gods. Hindoos of all sects here unite in opposing the progress of Christianity-affording a new motive to they have any knowledge. This language is spoken coastwise

# THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We can find room for only a brief abstract of some of the

most important parts in the message of Gov. Briggs. The receipts for the year amounted to The expenditures to
The aggregate amount of receipts includes—
Cash on hand, 1st of January, 1846,
Balance of the State tax for 1845, 54,000 00 \$128,305 29

563,723 88 \$435,418 59

37,140 00 6,000 00

£133.940 00

This sum Deducted from the whole receipts,

As the ordinary expenditures of the year,

assistant superintendent.

The institution, as conducted by Dr. Woodward, under the general charge of its trustees, has done great credit to its Superintender are drawn up with as much deliberation as those of Monterey, and are detailed at length in the New Orleans papers.

Laguna Taken.—U. S. steamship Mississippi arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday, from Anton Lizardo, Dec. 29. On the 20th Dec. Commodore Perry with several vessels took possession of Laguna, and destroyed all the enemy's guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Com. Sands, with two vessels, was left in charge off Alvarado. The Mississippi captured a Mexican schooner called the Amelia, and sent her to New Olreans for sale. Purser Crosby was killed by falling from aloft on board the Vixen. Com. Perry has arrived in Washington.

Tampico.—Advices to the 30th ult., report every thing quiet. Bark Ivanona, from New York, had arrived at Tampico with the company of artillery under Capt. Magruder. They were

arms with their adversaries, they have exhibited a firmness and heroic valor, that would have done honor to the troops of any mation, in any age of the world. Yet their victories have been costly ones. They have dearly purchased their garlands—I not them the typress is deeply woven. To say nothing of the desolation and iniery which they, as an invading army, have carried among the distracted, misgoverned, and ill-fated people of Mexico, over whose country they have marched with hostile feet, millions of the public treasure have been diverted from the objects of peace to support these in their progress, and multitudes of their brave companions in arms, officers and soldiers, have been brought to their graves by disease, or fallen in battle.

Are the ephemeral rulers of Mexico, who manifest neither patriotism to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the patriotism to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of companion to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of companion to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of companion to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of companion to their own people, nor a disposition to observe the acts of our own executive government, and is the spirit of companion to the companion of the spirit of companion to the companion of the spirit of companion to the companion of the spirit of companion of the companion of the spirit of companion of the compani

original bill, the House adjourned to Monday-122 to 49. In Senate, Jan. 11, Mr. Dix, from the Committee on the Military, reported a bill for increasing the army by the addition of ten regiments; also a bill for creating the office of Lieutenant General.

Both bills were made the special order Tuesday next.

The House, after disposing of some unimportant business, took up and passed the bill for increasing the army, but afterwards reconsidered the vote, and adopted Mr. Boyd's substi-

The house then took up the Oregon territory bill, in which they were engaged till adjournment. hey were engaged till adjournment.

In Senate, Jan. 12, Mr. Archer announced the death of Mr. Pennybacker, his colleague from Virginia. The usual resolu-tions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

Pennybacker, his consequence of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, took up the Oregon territorial bill; amended it so as to permit all persons to vote at the first territorial election, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and to prohibit banking in the territory. An amendment sustaining the Missouri compromise in regard to slavery, was supported by Mr. Hamlin, who believe it necessary in order to prevent the introduction of slavery.

In Senate, Jan 13. The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Pennybacker, of Virginia, commenced in the Senate chamber about one o'clock this afternoon, in which both Houses of Congress united.

In Senate, Jan. 14, Mr. Fairfield reported a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional number of assistant surgeons for the navy.

Mr. Benton reported the ten regiment bill from the House,

to increase the army, with an amountent authorising the equipment, in addition, of regiments of infantry as Voltigeurs and foot riflemen, with rocket and mountain howitzer battery, one or more regiments of each. The bill was then taken and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cameron offered an amedanent requiring the secretary

of the treasury to issue warrants granting a quarter section of land to each non-commissioned officer and private of the army and volunteers, serving during the war, or honorably dischargd before its termination.
On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted closing

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a resolution was adopted closing the debate on the Oregon territorial bill at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Burt addressed the committee in defence of the rights of the south in regard to slavery.

Mr. Petit followed, insisting that the sovereignty of the government of this Union extends over the territory of that government, as it does over all other property belonging to the United States in their federal capacity.

The hour of 3 having arrived, on motion of Mr. Leake the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In Senate, Jan. 15, the bill to increase the army was next taken up. Pending the question of adopting Mr. Cameron's amendment of yesterday, providing land for the soldiers, &c. Mr. Badger offered a substitute for the amendment.

The proceedings of Congress on Friday break off at a very important point, and leave the great question of the session—that of the extension of slave territory—andecided. The vote on Mr. Burt's amendment to the Oregon bill looks as though the northern members were determined to insist upon having the whole of Oregon a free territory. The pretext of some few "dough faces," that this is not the proper time to settle the question, we hope will not be regarded. The whole feeling of every political party in this quarter is, that not another inch of slave territory ought to be added to this Union. Such we hope is the sentiment of the whole North, and that it will be strictly adhered to by all northern representatives in Congress. Let the question be passed over now—let slavery obtain a foothold on new soil—and it may require centuries to eradicate the evil wrought in a single hour!—[Mail.]

# Notices.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-THIRD TOUR. Surrey, Feb. 20 21
Treaton, Mt. Deaert, at S. W.
Machias, Machias, M. Harrington, N. White's
S. H., Mar.
Columbia, 6 7 90 91
Crawford, Alexandria, at Cooper, 11 14 14
Weston, 27 29 91
Robbinston, April 1 N. Penobscot, Sarbot, Charlotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Sarbot, 1 N. Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Backsport, P. M., Charlotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Backsport, P. M., Backsport, P. M., Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Barbotte, 1 N. Penobscot, Backsport, P. M., Penobscot, Feb. 20 21 Lubec. " 25 W. Labec, Robbinston, April 1 N. Penouscot, "12 13 Charlotte. "3 4 Castine, "19 20 Dennyaville, "10 11 Bucksport, "19 20 Let each preacher remember that this will be his last Quarterly Meeting for the Conference year, and provide accordingly. See that the rule regulating the question of fifth collection is sacredly kepi.—God bless our ministers, especially the superannuated. Machias, Me., Jan. 4. Joun Clouds.

Notwithstanding the many objections urged against letting every body know what some little society has been doing for some little preacher, I have concluded to inform your numerous readers, with your permission, that the good people of Hockest, of all denominations, met at my house New Year's afternoon and evening, in number about 125, and spent the time in social conversation, singing and prayer, after which we partock of refreshment provided, using for tea cold water. Their preacher's wants were such forgotten, for they left him about \$60\$, thirty-five of it in money, and the remainder in meadful things.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

may be bound, must render to the injured people of the two countries, and to the supreme Ruler of the world, for such a war, in this peaceful eras, when the spirit of Christianity is difficisnity is difficisnity in the control of the world, for such a war, in this peaceful eras, when the spirit of Christianity is difficisnity is difficisnity in the control of the

In full.
Sept. 1, '46
July 1, '47
July 1, '47
July 27, '47
July 27, '47
July 27, '46
Jau. 1, '48
Jau. 1, '48
Jau. 1, '48
Jau. 1, '48
Jau. 1, '49
Jan. 1, '43
July 27, '46
April 1, '47
On account.
On account. Barrus, Jos.
Bates, Abraham
Butes, Nathan
Butes, Nathan
Buckford, N. G. L.
Burrill, M. A.
Brett, S. H.
Bacon, John
Clapp, A. S.
Chase, Francis
Conant, Farwell
Chipman, N. A.
Cobb, Thos.
Church, Silas
Dresser, S. Church, Silas Dresser, S. Dodge, Thos. Evans, Geo. Evans, Geo. Earnum, Eara French, Stephea Farrington, Zeno Farrington, O. P Gay, Lavina Gill, Nathl. Gay, Lewis Jr., Goodhue, Jos. 41 Aug. 26, 47
May 1, 47
Jan. 15, 43
Jan. 15, 43
Jan. 1, 47
Jan. 1, 46
Jan. 1, 47
Nov. 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
Peb. 1, 47
Nov. 1, 47
Nov. 15, 47
July 1, 47
Nov. 1, 47
July 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
July 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
July 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
July 1, 46
July 1, 47
Oct. 1, 47
July 1, 47
Jan. 1, 48
June 11, 47
Jan. 1, 47
July 1, 48 Greenough, Chas. Goodao, D. H. Hamilton, Jefferso Hammond, M. A. Hubbard, David Hubbard, David
Hurd, Lyman,
Higgins, Jeshua
Haley, R. F.
Hayes, Jas.
Hildreth, Clementiae
Keyes, Chs.
Kellogg, Nathl.
Libbey, Danl. J. Libbey, Dani, J.
Lord, Abigail
Lane, Josiah
Ludixon, S. W.
Miller, T. F.
Martin, Jona.
Patch, J. R.
Pratt, B. L.
Patridge, S. W.
Perkins, Benj,
Pentecost, Win. Perkins, Benj,
Pentecoat, Win.
Rue, John A.
Rubinson, G. P.
Rice, Win.
Robinson, Amaziah
Rogers, Eli
Reed, Win. B.
Smith, Metcalf
Smith, Wm.
Shaw, Sido.
Sherman, H. R.
Stickney, Susan
Stetson, Abel
Smith, Jos.
Southard, Marcus
Trovle, Josiah
True, Saml, 4th,
Thompson, Hollis
Williams, Newell

taken up. Pending the question of adopting Mr. Cameron's amendment of yesterday, providing land for the soldiers, &c. Mr. Badger offered a substitute for the amendment.

The bill for appointing a licutenant general was then taken up. Mr. Badger spoke in opposition to the measure. He contended that the adoption of the bill would be an act of great injustice to Generals Taylor and Scott. They were both experienced men, and had earned well of their country.

When Mr. Badger had finished, Mr. Mangum moved, as a test question, that the bill be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 28 to 21. This defeats the proposition.

In the Husse, on motion of Mr. Mangum, the House went into committee of the whole. The Oregon territorial bill was taken up.

#### PUBLISHED BY WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., NO. 1 CORNHILL, BOSTON. LADIES' REPOSITORY.

DEDICATION.

The meeting-house recently erected by the M. E. Church in East standard will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God, on the 60th inst. It is expected that the dedicatory sermon will be preached by either Dr. Olin or Dr. Holdich. Divine services will commence on the occasion at 10 o'clock. A. M.

East Glastenbury, Jan. 9.

Lawron Capy.

East Glastenbury, Jan. 9. Agents for the above work are wanted, to whom good en ouragement will be given.

6t Dec. 23. ragement will be given.

Do do do with Supplement. \$1 25 do. Convert's Directory and Pucket Manual. 240 pp. Cloth. \$1 75 per doz. Itinerant Ministry defended; by Rev. D. Wise. 50 ets

Itinerant Ministry defended, by Mer. E. Sabin. \$2.25 per doz.
Gospel Discipline; by Rev. E. Sabin. \$2.25 per doz.
Remains of M. B. Cox, first Missionary to Africa. 240
pp. \$4.00 per doz.
Memoir of S. Osgood Wright, do do do. 122
pp. \$1.50 per doz.
Sab. School Messenger, Vol. 1, well bound. \$3.00 per doz.
Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises; an excellent work. \$1.75

er daz. Life of Jeremy Taylor, an eminent divine. 268 pp. \$300 per doz.

Woods on Depravity; an excellent work. \$4 50 per dox.

Edwards on Original Sin. 370 pp. \$3 00 per dox.

Dec. 23.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT

FOR THE HOLYDAYS. THE YOUNG LADY'S HOME, by Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill. Just published:

CONTESTS: Mental Culture.
Memory.
Imagination.
Judgment.
History.
Natural Science. Acting from General Princi ples.
Prejudice.
Consistency of Character. Prayer.
Forgiveness and Forbearance
Self-Denial. Woman's Home Influence. A Daughter's Duty.
A Sister's Influence. A Sister's Influence.
The Economy of Home.
Dress.
Conversation.
Dec. 33. Self-Government. Christian Usefulness.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENG-A SELECTION of the choisest productions of English au-thors, from the earliest to the present time. Connected by a Critical and Biographical History. Edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carnuthers and other emisent

gentlemen.

To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers, at 25 cents each; forming two large imperial octavo volumes, of 700 pages each, double column letter press, with upward of 300 elegant illus-

trations.

The Cyclopædia of English literature now presented to the

counse comme letter press, with upward of 300 elegant illustrations.

The Cyclopædia of English literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of the people with a fund of reading derived from the productions of the most talented, and the most elegant writers of the English language. It is hoped, hereby, to supplant, in a measure, the frivolous and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substantial English literature;—something that shall prove food for the intellect, shall cultivate the taste, and stimutae the moral sense.

The design has been admirably executed, by the selection and concentration of the most exquisite productions of English intellect, from the earliest Anglo-Saxon writers, down to those of the present day. The series of authors commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is continuous down to our time.—We have specimens of their best writings, headed in the several departments by Chaucer, Shakspeare, Milton—by Moore, Bacon, Lucke,—by Hooker, Taylor, Barrow,—by Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith,—by Hume, Robertson, Gibbon,—set in a biographical and critical history of the literature itself. The while is embellished with pdendid engravings of the heads of the principal authors, and of interesting events connected with their history and writings. No one can give a glance at the work, without being struck with its beauty and cheapness. The editor, Robert Chambers, is distinguished as the author of several historical works connected with Scotland, and as joint editor of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

To those whose educational privileges are few, who reside at a distance from libraries, and whose neans are limited, such a book must be of unspeakable value,—A WHOLE ENGLISH LIBRARY FUSED DOWN INTO ONE CHEAP BOOK! Any man, whatever his avocation or his location, may thus possess, in a portable and available form, the best intellectual treasures the language affords. To those more fortunate i

Extracts."

As an evidence of the great popularity of the work in England, it may be stated that no less than forty thousand topics have been sold in less than three years; and this, almost, without advertising, or being indebted to any notice in the literary re-In addition to the great number of pictorial illustrations given

expectation of being remunerated by an extensive sale, propose, occasionally, to enrich the numbers by presenting fine Steel and Mezzotint engravings of the heads of the more eminent authors.

The publication of the American edition will commence in December, and two numbers will be issued every month, until completed. Persons remitting Four Dollars, can receive the work promptly by mail or otherwise, as soon as published.

#### NEW RELIGIOUS MINIATURE.

PANTING AFTER HOLINESS; or a brief Memoir of Mrs. Mary L. Edwards, by a Lady. To all who are panting after holiness, this memoir is affectionately inscribed, with the sincere prayer that while they imitate the virtues of Mrs. Edwards, they may learn wisdom by her experience, may make an entire discovery of their privilege of entire sanctification, and without fear or delay, claim, by faith in the atonement, the joys of a full salvation. Price, 31 cts.; usual discount.

A HEBREW READER, OR A NEW AND PRACTICAL SYSTEM FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE HEBREW LANGUAGE. BY E. NOYES, A. M.

THE Publishers are happy to announce the publication of the above work. The great success of Mr. Noyes as a Hebrew teacher, and the unqualified testimonials in favor of his preceding work, the Hebrew Chart, from our first Hebrew critics, have given the religious public a confidence in his ability which an examination of his Reader will not only fully sustain, but increase. A large number of students who have attended upon his classes, have freely expressed their high satisfaction in his peculiarly simple, original and systematic course of study, and have felt much interest in the new work upon which he has been engaged, as embodyin the new work upon which he has been engaged, as embodythe principles that have been presented in his private lectures, during the hours of recitation. All who are interested in the study of, or instruction in, this most important language, will welcome the appearance of a new text book, affording real and perm ment aid in the attainment of the language, in understanding its philosophy and fundamental principles, and in the instruction of classes.

We appear a few matters of the mental principles, and in the instruction of classes.

In the instruction of classes.

We append a few notices of the work, from the pens of those engaged in the study of Hebrew, and in the office of instructors, whose commendations will be received with the utmost confidence. CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 4, 1846.

Having been requested to examine the Hebrew Reader, by Rev. Eli Noyes, I am happy to say that I think it will be quite useful to those who aim to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew language.

George R. Noyes, D. D.,
Prof. of Hebrew and Bib. Literature in Harvard.

[ From Prof. Smart, of Whitestown Theo. Seminary, N. Y.] Noyes' Hebrew Reader.—This work and the Chart constitute a complete course of Hebrew study, including Grammar, Reader and Lexicon. The reader is well adapted to any good grammar and Lexicon, or, with a previous knowledge of the Chart, it contains a vocabulary of its own, sufficient to read its pages. With regard to simple, strict, and comprehensive analysis, these works form a system decidedly superior to any with which we are acquainted. The neatness of execution deserves a high commendation. M. M. SMART. Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1846.

Whitestown, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1846.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY,
N. Scituate, Nov. 3, 1846. 

Having examined, with some care, Mr. Noyes' Hebrew Reader, it seems to me to be well calculated to aid the student in acquiring a correct and systematical knowledge of the language. It will unquestionably accomplish the object the anthor had in view, that of readering the study more simple, and yet more thorough than it has generally been. The vocabulary at every page, defining the words thereon, stripped of their suffixes and prefixes, together with the English notes, assists the pupil so much in the translation that he can hardly be said to need a teacher. The mechanical execution of the work is not only neat, but tasteful. Most heartily do we recommend it, and trust it will meet with the reception it so richly deserves.

Respectfully,
A. R. BRADBURY.

[From Prof. Hackett, of Newton Theological Institution.] I have examined Mr. Noyes Hebrew Reader with some at-tention, and am pleased with the general plan upon which it is constructed. These who have made themselves familiar with the author's Introduction to the Hebrew Language, cannot but find this a very convenient aid to the further prosecution of the study, and all, indeed, that they will need for enabling them to-make a goad herizoing in the acquisition of the language. study, and all, in leed, that they will need to enabling them tomake a good beginning in the acquisition of the language.—
One feature of the work, in particular, deserves special commendation; that is, that the learner is required to lay up, in his
memory, the meaning of all the words as they occurr, so as
to master, as soon as possible, the entire vocabulary of the
language. This is a thing which cannot be too assiduously
practised.

Nov. 25. Nov. 25.

> E. & G. G. HOOK, ORGAN BUILDERS, Corner of Leverett and Second Streets, Boston.

Corner of Leverett and Second Streets, Boston.

Where they have every facility for the manufacture of every description of Church Organs, comprising an extensive factory built expressly for the purpose; a large stock of most thoroughly seasoned wood of various kinds, some of which has been stored upwards of twenty years, rendering it invaluable for certain purposes; first rate workmen in the various branches, who have been for a long time in their employ.—which, together with great personal experience and unremitted application, enables them to present inducements worthy the consideration of the public.

In the department of Reed Stops, they have attained a degree of mathematical precision hitherto unequalled, which enables them to produce Reeds of the most perfect quality and uniformity of tone and promptness of intonation, as well as the property of standing in tune in an unusual degree.

They have supplied many of the principal churches throughout the country with Organs, among which are several of the largest class. They would refer to the following:—the church of the Holy Cross, in Boston; the Rev. Dr. Dewey's, and the church of the Holy Cross, in Boston; the Rev. Dr. Dewey's, in Brooklyn; and St. Luke's and St. Philip's churchas in Philadelphia.

N. B. Constantly on hand small sized Church Oreans and

N. B. Constantly on hand small sized Church Organs, and second hand do., in good repair. In Lan. 18

WILLARD PAGE'S

TEMPERANCE VICTUALLING CELLAR NO. 53 NORTH MARKET ST., BOSTON. Hot Coffee and Tea furnished with Meals, at all hours of the day. Also, Regular and Transient Boarders. Sept. 23.

BILLY HIBBARD'S PILLS.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co. have been appointed Agents for the sule of them in New England, at wholesale and re-tail. Price 124 ets. per box.

## SPEAK TO THE MOURNER.

BY REQUEST. Speak to the mourner words of sweet comfort, For anguish hath riven her heart to its core;

The strong waves of sorrow like tempests have driven, Her heart's dearest idel she 'll see here no more. Tell her there's balm for the wounded in spirit, Hope for the grief-stricken, life for the slain, Love for the mourner, prace for the troubled, Meetings for those who shall part not again.

Speak to the mourner-her widowed beart's broken, Lonely and desolate hence shall she be; The hope of her life, the light of her dwelling On earth—'mid its strife—no more shall she see. Tell her there's joy 'mong the angel's in heaven, A conquering spirit has joined in the song; A prince in his falling has risen a scraph, He's radiant for ever amid the bright throng-

Speak to the mourner—in agony trembling Now by the tomb of all she held dear; Farewell on her lips all blanched with deep feeling, Her heart is too full-she sheds not a tear. Tell her there's hope-the soul is undying,-Jesus hath slept, but he rises again; So shall this "mortal put on the immortal," And purified rise in His likeness to reign.

Speak to the moureer-life's way is dreary, Her aged form trembles, so heavy the stroke; Words may not solace the heart's deepest anguish,-Speak gently-the presence of Jesus invoke. Whisper, there's rest from toil and from sorrow, Rest all unbroken by sickness or pain; Rest on the bosom of Jesus for ever, Rest with the loved, in heaven to reign.

G. W. FROST.

# BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAPT. THOMAS EATON died of typhoid fever, in North Reading, Oct. 25, aged 62. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and for several years he sustained honorably the office of steward in the church of God. He was retiring in his manners, unostentatious in his piety, a consistent and ardent lover of God's cause, and was ever ready to do what he could to advance its interests. His house was the home of the minister of Jesus, and in his agreeable family many of our New England itinerants have partaken of his hospitality. In his death the church have lost a valuable and worthy member, and his family a devoted husband and father. May they so live here, that they may at last go to share with him the bliss of heaven

North Reading, Dec. 26.

GEORGE W. HARRIMAN died of consumption at his father's, in West Plymouth, aged 25. Br. H. experienced religion in 1841, and united with the M. E. Church, of which he remained a member until his death. He was exemplary and devout in life, patient and resigned in sickness, peaceful and happy in death. " Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." J. A. SCARRITT.

West Plymouth, Jan. 6.

Sister ESTHER C. TAYLOR, daughter of Br. Nehemiah N. Upton, and wife of Br. Stephen A. Taylor, died in Charlemont, Mass., Dec. 26, aged 19 years. She was converted about five years since, during the ministerial labors of Br. G. W. Green, in this place, and joined the M. E. Church. She enjoyed the companionship of her husband only since May last; but the good impressions teach you. Our Father which art in heaven; the which one so amiable has left behind, time can never efface. Her Christian patience under se- self, he asked if he had said that right, - Our bors hope that she lives for ever.

Charlemont, Jan. 5. WM. BARDWELL.

Widow BETSEY POWELL died in Enfield, N. H., Sept. 18, aged 84 years. Long had this mother in Israel borne the burden and heat of the day; and her experience, in the evening of life, strikingly exemplified the utility of Christianity. Though death was seen, for weeks, slowly but steadily advancing, yet this prospect exhibited to her nothing alarming, for she could say, for me "to die is gain." G. W. T. ROGERS. Enfield, Jan. 7.

LIVIA WARNER, daughter of Daniel and Lavinia Warner, died in Prescott, Dec. 15, aged 37 .-She embraced religion about fifteen years ago. Her life has been that of a consistent Christian. Death found her ready. I visited her several times during her sickness, but I will refer only to the last, which was but a few hours before her death. She had distributed all her possessions, made arrangements for her funeral, and given her heart entirely to Christ. As I went in, she named the following text for her funeral, " Prepare to meet thy God, O Israel," and said, " Warn poor sinners and the church from me." While talking of the sufferings of Christ for our salvation, she said, "I know it; glory, glory, glory, glory!" Soon she said to her friends, chariot has come; angels are here. Jesus has come; now I am going;" and she ascended to the land where the weary rest. New Salem, Jan. 9.

SLAVERY.

For the Herald and Journal.

REPLY TO DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

DUTY OF THE MASTER-SCRIPTURAL PLAN OF EMANCIPATION.

It has been justly said, that no one should find fault until he could show a better way. In the articles of your correspondent, there are much truth and evangelical sentiment; and yet there are in them many positions to which I cannot subscribe. It seems, however, to me, that the cause of truth would not be so well advanced by replying to these different items in detail, as it would be, by setting forth, at once, what I conceive to be the truth in the premises. It is not victory, but the discovery of truth in regard to the best method of emancipation, which, I believe, forms the sole object of these respective communications Besides, I do not wish to enter the list against a veteran, whose position in the church, both for conquest and defence, has made him a man of war, almost from his youth. I aim at no such daring, but simply to show my opinion,—which mainly is, that policy and expediency are entirely too weak to overthrow this giant selfishness which, like a Colossus, bestrides our unhappy But that, on the contrary, the sub sion of slavery will require the application of the whole moral force of the Bible. That before it will ever give way, arguments and motives must be brought to bear upon it from heaven, earth

shall be destroyed by the brightness of its com- the most unwavering faith, and practising the ing. That this subject, which we call "delicate," be taken in hand, and treated as we do any other prohibition in the decalogue.

The master, on his part, is required to give

thing. Slavery is an unnatural state of society, countries, and under all circumstances. thing which the apostle forbids, must be always understood, for without it, slavery could not constress on the individual duty of the master. I tinue one day.

to work, which is, the fruit of our labor; but when- in this matter, and depend too much upon the ever this is taken away, and slavery always collected action of the entire nation. If I underapply threatning or coercion. Whenever the it is to act immediately, and directly, on individuals, wind is taken out of the sails, as the sailor or units, and then through them upon the whole ses, the slaves on his plantation were looking for the nation may finish it, but will never begin it some mitigation or change in government; and, Public sentiment is only the aggregate of individ-probably on that account, became somewhat re-ual opinion. The national conscience is only there was to be no change in consequence of his nation will have no existence at the bar of God, religious relation, and that the church would sustain but the individual will have, and God will judge had the slaves then and there "soundly dressed in the emancipation of slavery. off," as they term it. Now, this was not a cruel man, but he could not govern slaves without it.—
He had either to give them up, or go on breaking

On reading the Scriptures in reference to slavery, I think I have discovered the following facts.

That there is no special law or rule in the

the Bible is a book of right and equality; perhaps which this whole gloomy superstructure stands. it is on this account, that most masters do not want them to read it. Perhaps we have all heard of the ignorant little boy whose princely lord, in a moment of good humor, asked if he ever went to meeting? The child replied in the negative? Did he say his prayers? " No; didn't know how." Come here, says the master, I will little fellow repeated; hallowed-bethinking him-

converted slave, there is far less force or coer- had been heaped upon him from all directions. other cheek to the smiter; and that the work, which a crowded audience. very account, many irreligious owners are desi- flattery. which will require the slave to do his duty, tendency of public caresses and excessive adula-

ery age and country. Finally, the apostle is constantly reminding the attention to his figure, dress and complexion, unmaster that he has a Master in heaven, and that til he acquires the name of "dandy.

I have thus dwelt at some length upon the and bombast. Scriptural view of slavery, and the duty of the master in regard to it. In so doing, I may have appeared to have departed from replying to your like a lawn, "shaven with the scythe, and levelcorrespondent, but I have not. Our plans of ed with the roller," is remarkable pretty, but it emancipation are quite different. Without fol-lowing him in detail, I have endeavored to dis-delicate and fastidious senses. prove his, by establishing mine; or rather, by setting forth what I conceived to be the Scriptural

As I believe the Bible condemns slavery, so I believe it points the means by which it is to be We are not to expect any new light, and religion, like those of nature, are few, sim- ing the gospel, and in winning souls to Christ. ple, and very efficient. The same law of at-

and hell. Hence, my first effort is, to dislodge duty which Heaven has enjoined upon them.—
it from its supposed entrenchment in the Bible,
and expose it to the rays of divine truth, until it
intelligences above may regard them as exercising

To this end, I have endeavored to show that that which is just, equal—to do it in singleness of the duty which the New Testament enjoins of heart, as unto the Lord—forbearing threatening. masters is such, that the performance of it would Now, I conceive that the performance of the of itself abolish slavery. The last item which above duties, both of the master and the slave, re-I shall notice, is, that the master was "to forbear spectively, is Heaven's plan of emancipation, and threatening." Threatening is the setting forth of pains and penalties, to coerce one to do someand cannot be continued without the application there been as much done to have enforced the of force. It is essentially a government of force. duty upon the master as there has been upon the It had its origin in war, and we must remember, slave, this enormous evil would have been rethat although the battle is over, yet the war is not moved fifty years ago, and our country saved the ended; hostilities still continue between the victors and the vanquished, between the master and What a pity that both tables of the law have not the slave. Consequently, it is still absolutely been presented to the respective parties! The necessary to present pains and penalties in terro- poor slave sees his part of the law enforced upon rem, to keep the captive down, and to extort work from him; and those who think, and write other-master. Have we no reason to fear that this wise, know but very little about that whereof they affirm. I do not say that the master is always threatening, but I do say, that that very to the deeds and horrors of St. Domingo?

fear that your correspondent, with very many God has implanted in our nature an incentive others, almost overlook individual responsibility takes it away, then the only alternative is to stand the divine method of reforming the world, says, one must apply the oars, and often those nation, requiring the individual not to wait unvery long and heavy. What is the actual state til the masses shall have been sufficiently leavened, of affairs in regard to these matters? When on or favorably effected to any measure, but to come Claiborne circuit, in Mississippi, a minister told, up himself at once to the moral standard, and before a large company, with evident approba-tion, the following circumstance:—A planter, of considerable eminence and property, had recent-gard to any particular duty. The masters are not ly joined the church; and as is usual in such ca- to wait until the nations begin emancipation; miss in their work. To show them at once that the embodied moral sense of the people. The him in his former threatening or coercion, he or- him separately in regard to his individual condered the overseer to bring up several of the delin- duct. The doctrine of individual responsibility, quents on a Sunday morning, a little while before is one of the most beautiful, efficient, and reformgoing to church, close to the window of the room ing principles in the word of God. It was the n which there were a number of preachers, and leading idea of the reformation, and must be also

the command of God; he could not appeal to a Bible, by which it could have been originated or sense of right and duty, for he knew that it was continued. Now, without some such special law, haps, beyond her years, which might have been not on his side, and he knew that they knew it this unnatural and repulsive relation could not be continued. Every slaveholding community must an affection of the eyes, and compelling her to Now, if the apostle did not say in so many words that the masters should emancipate their That the Christian religion requires a state of gentle, affectionate; an interesting Sabbath School slaves, he said what amounted to the same thing- heart wholly incompatible with slavery. Thou he forbid them to use the only means which shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. That such a could hold them. When the people in France moral tree could not bear slave fruit. It is not demolished the walls of the Bastile, they told the in its nature. 3. That the duty which every inprisoners, in very significant terms, that they dividual master is required to perform, in giving that which is just and equal, would of itself de-During my ministry among slaves and slave-holders, I always observed, that whenever the latis forbidden to do that very thing which is absoter became religious, the former were expect- lutely necessary to the continuance of slavery. ing a change in government. The enslaved have That in "forbearing threatening" and coercion, an idea that religion is on their side, and that he is commanded to remove the very pillars on

> DANIEL DE VINNE. New Castle, N. Y., Jan. 6.

# MINISTERIAL.

SPOILED BY FLATTERY.

why don't you learn? You can go now. So his friends were painfully mortified, and his own the child moved off rather disappointed. The reputation was depreciated, like fancy stocks, fact was, he had learned too much; he had learn some fifteen or twenty per cent. The fact was, ed the first lesson of high treason against sla- that he had been excessively flattered. His talvery, and it was not safe to proceed any further. ents, and learning, and eloquence, had been im-But to return. In case, however, of the truly measurably lauded in the public prints. Honors cion. For when the natural incentive to labor is He was the idol of the day. The effect of all taken away, the blessed religion which he has this, was to inflate his vanity, and he came to received, presents him with another, which is, think that he could say or do almost any thing "That of the Lord he shall receive the reward." with impunity, until, like the young lady who, That, although the master has no right to the when complimented for her beauty, began at work without wages, yet he is to render it on the once to paint her cheeks, and dress most fantassame principle that the persecuted is to turn the tically, he made himself ridiculous in the eyes of

in this case is done unto the Lord, shall in no wise Ministers are but men. They are of like paslose its reward. This substitute is always found sions with others. Their natures are susceptible. efficient, and not only greatly mitigates the con- and very few of them can bear, without serious dition of the slave, but relieves the master of detriment, the influence of popular applause .much vigilance and threatening. And on this Nothing, perhaps, injures them more deeply than

rous that their slaves should be converted, and The case of the celebrated Edward Irving, they often contribute largely to that ministry furnishes a melancholy proof of the pernicious whether the master does his or not. This course, tion. He began his career, with apparent humilfor the present, may be easy for the minister of ity, and with a desire to be useful. But how soon, the gospel and the master; but it will never abol- after he had begun to taste the sweets of human ish slavery to the end of time. To bring about praise, did he become intoxicated with the bane-emancipation, the master must be required to do ful stimulus, until he reeled and plunged into the

his duty, as well as the slave; the joint effort of ditch of public contempt. both, would have abolished slavery at once in ev- Let a minister be flattered for his personal appearance, and he will very likely pay undue

with Him there is no respect of persons; evident- Let him be flattered for the gracefulness of ly intending that this view of his relation to God, his elocution, and he will rehearse his sermons as well as that of the servant, should have its re- before a mirror, and study articulation, and emflective influence upon himself. That as God phasis, and inflections, and attitudes, and gesloves them both equally, there being no difference ticulation, until his hearers become disgusted in his sight, so the master should love the ser- with him as "theatrical." Many a natural oravant as himself, and in all respects act accord- tor, because complimented as such, has become an actor, a ranting out-pourer of mere fustian

# EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING.

We find the following in an exchange paper or special interposition in regard to it; the gen- It has views worthy of serious consideration, if eral laws of equity and reciprocity are amply suf- by any means they may lead to a more effecficient for this purpose. The laws of morality tive delivery, and greater usefulness in preach-It is obviously becoming the duty of every traction which keeps the particles of a pea to- minister to be independent of his manuscript, and gether, keeps the sun together, and perhaps in- acquire such a habit of extemporaneous speech, numerable systems. So the simple law of recip- that he can use it whenever he chooses. There rocity, if it were applied, would abolish slavery will be times when he will be much crippled and every where, and under all circumstances. Like mortified unless he can do so, and not a month the natural law referred to, God has made it to will pass that does not show him the convenience be in force in every country; it is confined by no and power of the gift. We take no extreme geographical limits; it is as binding on the Mis- ground; we make no war against written sersissippi as on the Hudson; in the city of Charles-ton as in the city of London. And the applica-preparation for the pulpit, if preparation it can be tion of that law which removes selfishness, will called. A man must write well if he would at the same time remove slavery, and every oth- speak correctly, and speak freely if he would er form of oppression.

The apostle, however, requires the slave to go point in reference to the orator, is doubly write fluently. What Quinctilian says upon this even beyond the law of reciprocity. To do good the preacher. Perhaps it would be the best for for evil, to obey, not answering again, knowing the readiest speaker to write half his sermons that of the Lord he should receive the reward, and use his manuscripts, unless he has the rare And generally, almost every where in our coun-try, the slaves have performed their part of the the drudgery of learning it by rote, and can speak

it without the air of a school-boy saying a lesson. | calmly as of a journey, and made all her prepara-We must have a habit of accurate and regular tions with the most perfect composure, giving writing, else our literary culture is in great peril; some small presents to her friends, but always and it is generally much better to preach from the manuscript than to try to remember it—a her strength would permit. work much more difficult than to speak without The closing hours of life were painful in the trying to remember. As to impromptu preparation for the pulpit, if such there can be, it should suffering that a shriek of agony was extorted at be entirely condemed, unless in cases where necessity is the excuse. By extempore speaking, we mean the utterance of premeditated thoughts "Jesus suffered more than this. His will in such language as presents itself at the time of done!" In this condition, almost at the last, she

effective mode, other things being equal. A lane of life," to seek the religion of Christ.—
child perceives at once the difference in our tone, when we once cease speaking to him and begin treme was her agony, that her mother requested to read. His languid attention marks the effect a friend present to pray that it might cease, if of the transition. The same result appears in all the will of God. Prayer was answered. Her popular meetings, where some of the debaters pain ceased; she passed through the valley, her read, and others speak as they are moved. Why last shout echoing back to earth, as, surrounded should the pulpit be an exception to the general by angels, she took her departure to the paradise law, and a practice be held indispensable there of God. that would be the ruin of the orator of the bar or A large concourse of people followed her to senate hall?

temporaneous preaching are unjust, because di- James Shepherd preached, according to her rerected against abuses rather than fair specimens quest, from 2 Timothy, 4:6, 7, 8, and hymns of the art. No man should try to speak in the were sung of her selection. pulpit until he has learned the rudiments of the May the blessing of God rest upon her widow art. And it is from the failure of those who ed and now childless mother, and reunite her to have not learned, that the art is condemned that angel daughter when the toils of life shall be by so many. Let men follow up the culture of over. extemporaneous preaching as assiduously as that Three prominent thoughts seem to be sugof composition, and it will be found that there is gested: no more difference between preachers in their 1. The power of faith in instantaneous con faculty of speaking than of writing, and that all version. The decisive answer, Now, and her may learn to speak extemporaneously as easily consistent course after her conversion. Her exat least as they learn to compose.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Herald and Journal.

A SKETCH

OF MISS ANN CHAMBERLAIN.

While very young, her parents removed to only once in the course of a Christian minister's Charlestown, where she resided until within two life, it should give him invincible courage for the or three years before her death, when she re- rest of his life. But he may "turn many to

Nothing remarkable occurred in her earlier wise." years, except what ordinarily occurs in the life of an intelligent child and young lady. Her mind was of a peculiar cast; thoughtful, perthe result of confinement, during her youth, from scholar, and to the close of life blessed God for the instruction which she there received. Added to this, her manners were agreeable, and her personal appearance very attractive. With regard to her religious views and feelings, she was God, and revered the institutions of religion.

Though not enjoying the comforts of a well ity of this animal attracted my attention to him, grounded hope, nor an evidence of her acceptance with God, she felt that she was a sinner and me to border strongly on the sense and the powneeded an entire change, to be prepared for life ers of reflection. His stable was erected at one and death. As she drew near the close of life, while apparently in the enjoyment of health, these feelings seemed to strengthen and influence her more and more. She was walking, about tried the strength of these first, then finding that this time, with a young friend, in the churchyard, when she exclaimed, "O for a preparation for death! I would willied to the church and set to the other church and set to the death! I would willingly lie here, if I felt pre-

ton, to consult a physician, though without apprehending any immediate danger, and with perfect rere bodily suffering, her firm reliance on her Redeemer, and her final triumph over the last enemy. give to the bereaved relatives and neight.

Set, her distribution in the stable; her stable interposition of the new stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. The narrowest part of his road to the stable; her confidence in he confidence in her ultimate restoration to health. the narrowest part of his road to the stable; he Providence, she met the Rev. James Shepherd, not space enough for him to pass; he took very who had called, for a pastoral visit, at a place where she had called for a few moments. He against the back part of the wagon, and shoved introduced the subject of religion, and after ad- it on to a wider part of the road, then deliberate dressing himself personally to some in the room, berreiging her much affected be turned to her. Could human wisdom have done better? But to perceiving her much affected, he turned to her, and after some remarks, inquired, "Do you wish religion?" "Yes," was the answer. "When do you wish it?" "Now," was the emphatic the winter a large wide drain had been made, reply. "Well," said he, "let us pray." Prayer and over this strong planks had been placed for reply. "Well," said he, "let us pray." Prayer was answered, and an evidence given that she ble. It had snowed during the night, and frozen

A new era had commenced in her existence. A the planks on going to work I know not, but on light unknown before shone upon her soul. She being turned loose from the cart at breakfast, he felt safe in the arms of the Almighty, for her came up to them, and I saw his fore feet slip faith had grasped the promises with an unyielding hand, and her strong and active mind went out for those she loved. No effort was now planks a cart-load of sand had been placed; he thought too great, no sacrifice to be withheld.-She forgot herself, forgot the ravages disease was making, and lived for others only. Religion tends this horse, and who had gone round by was making, and lived for others only. Religion had comforted her. She pointed to that hour, another path, seeing him stand there, called him and that glone, when preser had been effered in.

The horse immediately turned round, and see and that alone, when prayer had been offered in her behalf, as the hour of her espousal to Christ.

The horse immediately turned round, and set about the behalf, as the hour of her espousal to Christ. She believed, from blessed experience, in an instantaneous work, and sought to have the same When the would be at, whited to see. influence exerted on others. She affectionately warned all of her friends and relatives to seek an sand, the horse turned round again, and unhesiinterest in Christ, with faithfulness and persevernuce, "Casting her bread upon the waters," and ooking confidently for future success.

A new thought now impressed her mind. A passage of Scripture was continually in her thoughts, which seemed to apply to her own case. " If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and sinner appear?" She requested a number of ministers of different de- O, dear Doctor. my Sir, like a man with the phthisie, nominations to preach from it, who had visited You have given me powders, emetics, and physic; her bedside. They consented, and inquiring the hour when they would be preaching the word, she spent it in prayer and rapt devotion, allowing Now, dear sir, I implore you will show all your wit nothing to disturb her in this exercise. In many On the head the true cause of my sickness to hit; places, and I know not but in all, it proved suc- It is done, said the Doctor, 'twill hurt you no more, cessful in winning souls to Christ, and I believe And he sent a rum bottle half way 'cross the floor. more than a score of souls converted to God were Jan. 2. the result of her labors, immediately. Her request was that her name should be mentioned, and also her desire for the salvation of those ad dressed. Her youth, her dying state, her earnestness of manner, impressed the mind of the A CERTAIN CURE FOR SUNDAY DROWSINESSpreacher, and through him, by the spirit of God, the minds of his hearers.

Her sick room was a place of the deepest interest. It was not simply the circle of her achad not known her before. Such a case of triumph in prospect of death had scarcely been crowded to see her. The gray-haired men, full of years and experience, listened attentively with streaming eyes, to her faithful entreaties: the professional man unbent himself from his severe mental toil, and found that which all the famed philosophy of man could not afford—a triumph in the hour of death, and with sobs and tears promised not soon to forget the faithful les-Her only inquiry seemed to be if individuals had hope in Christ, and if not, her sympapromise that they would strive to meet her in

ceptibly failing, losing nothing of her zeal until not, I think, to pass unnoticed. I am, sir, your she ceased to breathe. Of death she talked as constant recler.

speaking.

All will allow that this is the most natural and one with whom she had expected to "walk the

the place appointed for all the living. 'The ser-Almost all the objections brought against ex- vices were of a most affecting character. Rev.

perience pointed to that hour, and no other, of her acceptance with God. Surely, " Now is the accepted time, and now is the day of salvation.' 2. That a good moral life does not give a sufficient preparation for the hour of death.

3. A strong inducement to ministerial fidelity. That star which shall shine in our brother's crown is worth infinitely more than the costlest gems that ever sparkled on the brow of an earthly prince. The hand of time may not sully it; no man can take it from him, and millions of ages hence it shall still be gathering brightness and beauty, and "shine as the stars, for ever and Miss Chamberlain was born in Billerica, Mass. ever." If such an assurance were to be found moved to Cambridge, where she died, at the age righteousness," by a prompt and faithful dis-of 19. "He that winneth souls is GEO. W. FROST.

Charlestown, Ms., Jan. 1.

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

SAGACITY OF A CART-HORSE.

Directly opposite my residence, a church is be ing erected, and during its progress, temporary sheds have been put up for the use of the workmen, strictly moral and upright, respected the house of and one as a stable for a very fine cart-horse, arcd to die."

another path. Here was no straying about, and at last finding his way, but a fixed resolve to go

very hard in the morning. How he passed over moment at a loss how to get on. Close to these put his fore feet on this, and looked wistfully to the other side of the drain. The boy who at When the planks were completely covered with tatingly walked over, and trotted to his stable and driver.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.

I've been steamed, I've been blistered, and bled by mistake,

96. 1

For the Herald and Journal.

TRIED.

Drink tea only on Sunday, and eat no meat that day, or oily or fatty food. People who use quaintance who visited her, but hundreds who tea habitually, are an exception to this, and cannot be certain of a cure. Cider will make a man quite drunk, who never before used any known before to the oldest inhabitant, and they thing so strong, and tea will keep one wide

> NINEVAH. WINGED LIONS.

Sir,-In what you lately published respecting the recent discoveries on the site of Ninevah, thics were roused, and she pleaded for them to said that there are many carvings of winge be reconciled to God. Many left with the excla- lions. It may have struck all your readers that mation to her mother, "You have an angel here is a very remarkable and interesting con daughter." I cannot forget her peculiar earnest-formity brought to light between those ancient re ness when I first visited her. She requested me mains and words of Scripture, (Dan. 6:5:) in to speak to some of her friends, and obtain a reference to the Assyrian empire, "The first visited her.

was like a lion, and had eagle's wings." A fact so pleasing to the believer, and so use-eptibly failing, losing nothing of her zeal until not I think to man against the skeptic, ought

# Advertisements.

HEDENBERG'S PATENT AIR-TIGHT PARLOR COAL STOVE.

THIS Stove was patented by Mr. F. L. BEDENBERG, of New York, in 1845, and sold by him to a considerable extent in that city, last winter, and gave entire satisfaction to those who used it.

The subscribers have purchased the right to nake and vend this Stove in Boston, and having made new and more therefore.

The subscribers have purchased the right to make and tend this Stove in Boston, and having made new and more beautiful patterns, now offer them to the public with the follest confidence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe the standard of the parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe. dence that for parlors and other rooms where little or no pipe is required, they are superior, in point of economy comfort, and convenience, to any other Stove now in the market.

The principle on which the stove is constructed, will commend it to the judgment of the scientific, while a nonem's observation of one in operation will recure the administration of the practical man.

Purchasers in want of the best and most economical parlor Stove in use, are transected to call and see this Stove in carter.

Stove in use, are requested to call and see this Stove in opera-tion, at No. 36 Union St. LEWIS JONES & SON.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, NOS. 48, 50 & 52, BLACKSTONE STREET.

W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their triends and customers, that they continue business at their Old Stand, where may be found a good assortment of Ferriture and Feathless, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, TURE and FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, LOURING GLASSES, &c. Goods packed for Country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very tf

April 22

THE DOMESTIC STOVE.

THE DOMESTIC STOVE.

The DOMESTIC COOKING STOVE, for harning either Wood or Coal, invented by J. MEARS, has become pletely domesticated in the kitchen; and such is the repusation gained by its intrinsic merits that it can be, and it, WAR. RANTED to give entire satisfaction.

In form compact, but spacious; in appearance near and plain; in construction simple, and replacing the remetes vessels with ease. The hearth, encircing three sides, prevents the garments of the cook from coming in contact with the heated parts of the stove—offers a safe exposit for hot extenses—and is never out of place for the dishes in serving to. rs—and is never out of place for the dishes in serving up a neal on a cold day.

The furnace is so arranged that the smaller varieties of coa

can be burned, and the quantity required is also small. If construction of the Grate admits of clearing the Funace. ne operation.

An extensive assortment of the best varieties of Cocking, Parlor, and Office Stoves, wholesale and retail, for sale at Nos. 19 and 20 North Market street.

Oct. 7.

tf.

D. PROUTY & CO.

> Allen & Noble. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 10 Washington Street, (3 doors from Dock Square,) Boston.

GEORGE ALLEN, WILLIAM NOBLE HILL & BRODHEAD.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 17 AND 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

LILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, as ILL & BRODHEAD keep constantly on hand, and for logical, Medical, School and Miscellaneou. Books. Also a large variety of Stationery, including Letter, Cap, Pot, Eil, Note and Fancy Papers; Bristol and London Board; Drawing and Tracing Papers; Plain, Fancy and Embossed Vising Cards; Drawing and Writing Pencils; Paints; Camel's Hair Pencils; Indelible Ink; Steel Pens and Penholders, of every variety; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Inkstands and Ink Slate; Blank, Account, Check and Memorandum Books; Portfolies, &c., &c.

BRABROOK & PRUDEN. FURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE,

TO. 43 Blackstone, North side, up stairs, between Hanny and Ann streets, Boston; where may be found a go sortment of Furniture and Feathers, at extremely low p such as Carpets, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Sedas, V Stands, Tollets, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Cracks, S Secretaries, &c.: Feathers by the bag, Peds, Mattresser Persons in want will do well to call before paychasi

e patronage of the public. Persons who have not the ready cash, can be accome by paying a small advance on delivery of the goods, the maining payment or payments will be made to suit purch

N B. Boarding-Houses furnished at short notice. Bed

J. B. Holman, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY.

No. 70 Cornhill, Boston HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, CARPET BAGS, GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &C. GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &c. OJ- Suspenders made to order and repaired. MAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORA-

HOVEYS PATENT SPIRAL STRAW

CUTTER. THESE machines are thought to excel all others for cu Hay, Straw, or Cornstalks. The great advantage have over all other cylinder cutters, consists principle ease and facility with which the knives can be adjusone knife may be taken off and ground without tak whole number; and should any one knife become grinding, the edge can be set out by set screws, so as iding all the other knives down to the same v nes to which the knives are fastened are of vast on e fodder.

ese celebrated Cutters will be sold as low in price

any other cylinder Cutters in the market, according to and quality, wholesale and retail, by DAVID PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19, 20 & 22 North Market Sur

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC

A COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, adapted at the worship of all denominations; by B. F. Baker, teads of the desired of Music to the Boston Grammar Schools, and I. P. Woodbury, director of Music at Essex Street Church-Pp. 320; price \$7 per dozen.

Among the many collections of Psalmody which are force upon the public attention, this has some peculiar claims to be vor. Besides a large number of standard old times, tiere armany established favorites from later composets, adapted the worship of all denominations of Christians. There are a thems and select pieces, suitable for almost every variety of ligious occasions. There are compositions for missions.

ligious occasions. There are compositions for musicular temperance and benevolent anniversaries, some of which we written expressly for this work.

Resolution passed by the National Musical Convention of at Boston, Sept. 5, 1846:

Resolved, That we commend "The Choral," a lock

Resolved, That we commend "The Choral, a row Psalmody, by Messrs. Baker and Woodbury, as a most val-ble addition to the Church Music of this country, both from high devotional character of the music and from the la-adaptation of it to the want of all theirs and congregations. OTIS, BROADERS & CO., Publishers

Hill & Brodhead, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,

NOS. 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. H. & B. keep constantly on hand, and for sale at the lower prices, a large assortment of Theological, Madical, School and Miscellaneous Books. (C. Also, all the Methodist publications at Book Roorices.

DR. S. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST, NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVO PLACE, BOSTON.

All operations performed in a careful, skillful and thormanner, and warranted.

TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk care of publishing this Paper, do it solely for the benefit of Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee a ward whatever for their services. The profits that accruepaying the necessary expenses of publishing, are paid to

New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence and Ve mont Conferences. 1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly.

•\$2.00 per annum, in advance.

2. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Predence, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, at

authorized agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All Communications designed for publication, should addressed to the Editor, at Boston, post paid. 4. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agest.
Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00 or fire no

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other involving facts, must be accompa

We wish agents to be particular to write the manes of sell which particular and the part Office to which particular are to be sent, in such a manner that there eas be to be sent, in such a manner that there eas be to be sent, in such a manner that there eas be to be sent, in such a manner than there eas be to be sent, in such a manner than there eas be to be sent, in such a manner than there eas be to be sent, in such a manner than there eas be to be sent, in such a manner than there eas be to be sent as the such as

Vol. XVIII. ( A.

For the Her THE HOUSE And joyously we Its light, and the old Is music, sad and It rose, at morn, wit On the soft, slumb

To call the faithful Forth to the house And they obeyed the From many a quie Embosomed in the fo Or on the hill-side Beneath the shade of Or o'er the meado They passed, in chee Towards the hous

Manhood, in its ster With step and me And youth, with bri Moved onward, si And bending age, w And this and hoar And childhood, in its All sought the hou They stood within the And childhood's s Passed from the ross

Old age forgot its we Manhood its pride And youth bent low i In the still house of Father, thy children For counsel and fo Thou art their sheph Their hope, their Look down on all wi Thy sacred service And make each bear

> For the Hera FIN

CAUSES OF

Itself a house of pr

Br. Stevens,-I think powers of mind to poi evil complained of in may be well for us, it counsel from the aged class of our members nearly got where they should, for some years that their advice would b things are so far chang ment, as almost to set at Though there may b they say, yet we hope

regard to the principle.

by all, that knowledge i ence, and the best con sources. The opinion is, that the whole machi or other, got out of ord are a mere nominal thir members of the Quar and scarcely one in ten Saturday preaching, and feast, and not one-third class in Maine. All tl oad effect on the finan cause of God in gener here say, that we should ers into Conference th They think times were b preaching, and more pra Now it is all preaching

carry on prayer meeting

they have no class mee

By so much preaching ers, the people have got and have lost their primi people. The time was sisters could have goo preacher. And when the two weeks, they grew in God prospered. The la noticed that we have to ers into Conference; an 000 deficient, and 5000 membership. How thir to be supported with 500 finance so, they could n some fund which our b And they think it stran Meeting would recomm Conference, when they

One of the causes ou only that we shall men produced this state of thi tion system. We think ! produce two great evils-If we are correct in this of the leading principles nection with the power means of our usefulness And if so, the body must the effect must be felt or later, and in some pla It cannot be denied. weakened the principle the Methodists was once

preacher laboring with il

they took in hand. And pull, and a strong pull, a One object to spread parish the world, one alt preachers' talents, and th and prayers for the good Wesleyan parish. But station system, we have lage preachers, and cou e preachers, so are the tinction, it is to be feared point, as to produce effe preacher and people, and greatly injured, and state of confusion. O, state of things, when un could say, the world is m say all are ours, whether Cephas," and we will s station system has create that the nature of their And from these imagina sified the talents of the ed, so as to injure the pri them together in all their sympathy and character on the face of the globe. stations have made a dist

ter between the various !

between the circuit and that distinction, not bein

support, the effects are a of union. Union we yet

out is it such a union as

hands, having nourishme